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U.S. to Keep a Role in Beirut

6th Fleet Hits Rebels Despite Syrian Threat

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BEIRUT — The U.S. 6th Fleet again fired on rebel positions in Syrian-held Lebanese territory Thursday despite threats of retaliation against Americans.

Echoing a warning issued Wednesday by the Lebanese Druze Moslem leader, Walid Jumblatt, Syria said that U.S. ships off the Lebanese coast would be endangered if U.S. military action in Lebanon escalated.

Damascus radio said: "President Reagan can order the ships and aircraft of the 6th Fleet into combat, but he cannot guarantee the scale of the response the U.S. forces will get as they remain over the deep and terrifyingly dark waters of the sea."

President Hafez al-Assad of Syria pledged to "help Lebanon rid itself of all threats to its unity and identity and to its Arab ties and commitments," it said.

The U.S. Marine spokesman, Major Dennis Brooks, said the destroyer USS *Mooseburger* on Thursday fired 150 5-inch rounds after shelling of Christian areas by rebels east of the capital.

Both government and rightist Phalangist Party radios said warplanes had attacked artillery batteries and rocket-launcher positions in the mountains 20 miles (30 kilometers) northeast of Beirut.

Phalangist radio said U.S. F-14 Tomcat fighter-bombers flew over Syrian positions east of Beirut shortly before the barrage began.

Beirut radio stations said Syrian and Israeli Air Force jets repeatedly flew over eastern and southern Lebanon during the day.

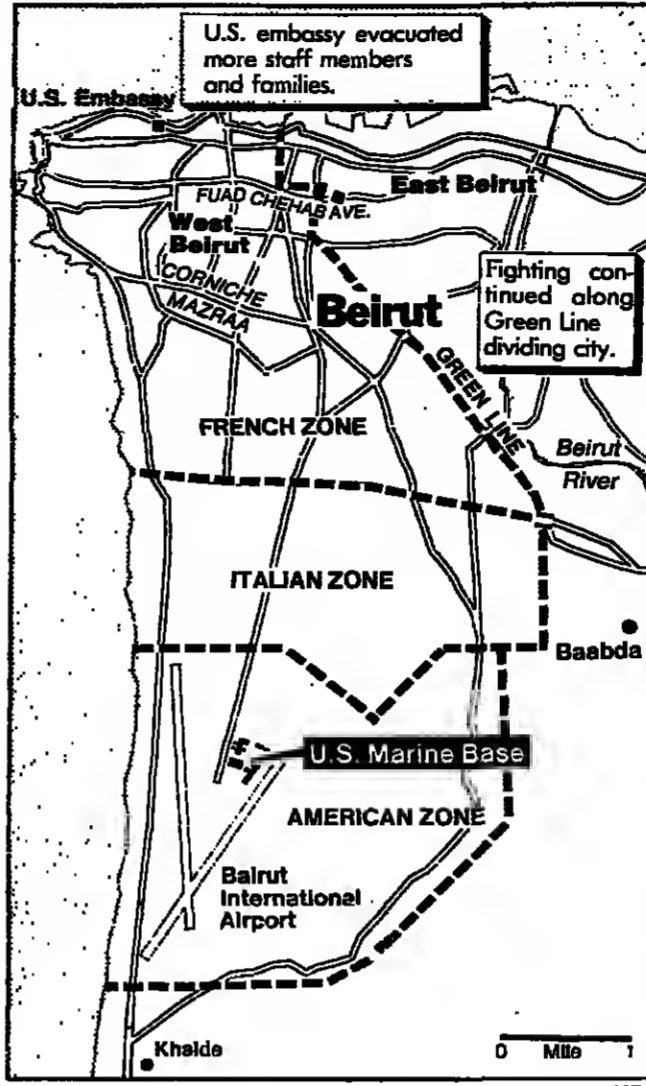
On Wednesday, more than 150 16-inch shells from the guns of the New Jersey, the world's only operational battleship, pounded rebel-held hills beyond the capital.

U.S. officials did not comment on the effects of the shelling, but a Lebanese government official said about 30 military positions were hit in the mountains, including a Syrian Army post at Hammana, 15 miles (24 kilometers) east of Beirut.

On Thursday, U.S. military helicopters flew over Beirut from the warships off the coast and Moslem militiamen skirmished with Lebanese Army soldiers across the dividing line between East and West Beirut.

Druze and Shiite Moslem militias took over West Beirut on Tuesday from the Lebanese Army after a week of fighting.

Syrian-backed opposition leaders consulted with President Assad in Damascus as President Amin



Partial Withdrawal of Force Would Allow Reassessment

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, declaring that "We are not leaving Lebanon," said Thursday the United States tentatively plans to transfer 500 U.S. Marines out of Beirut by the end of the month and then assess the situation.

Mr. Weinberger, testifying before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said, "I want to make it clear that the transfer of Marines does not in any way serve as a giving up of our goals in Lebanon."

President Ronald Reagan announced Tuesday that the Marines, now numbering 1,500 and based near the Beirut International Airport, would be pulled back to ships offshore.

Mr. Weinberger said, "It is probable the first Marines will be moved out before the end of the month."

The tentative plan, he said, is for 500 troops to be put aboard ships by the end of February and then to "see what situation developed with regard to the balance" of power in Lebanon.

Mr. Weinberger thus left open the possibility that several hundred Marines could remain in Beirut for an undetermined amount of time. At another point, he said, "We are not leaving Lebanon. The Marines are being redeployed 2 to 3 miles to the west."

But if needed, Mr. Weinberger said, the Marines could be evacuated quickly. "It can be done in a very short time," he said, "a matter of days."

Mr. Weinberger said that if the government in Beirut fell completely, there were contingency plans to evacuate the estimated 1,000 U.S. citizens in the city. But for now, he said, the Reagan administration planned to continue training troops of the Lebanese Army and to leave behind enough Marines to protect the U.S. Embassy offices.

The defense secretary faced critical questioning from both Republican and Democratic House members about Wednesday's heavy bombardment of Syrian positions in Lebanon by U.S. Navy ships, including the battleship *New Jersey*. He said the use of American firepower was necessary because of attacks on the U.S. Embassy offices and ambassador's residence.

"What we are doing is retaliatory fire," Mr. Weinberger said. "It seems proper to silence that kind of firing." The shelling also was done "to make quite clear that the transfer of the Marines is not giving up on our basic mission," he said.

Because of fears the new policy in Lebanon could lead to deeper U.S. involvement, there is a possibility that Mr. Reagan may face another congressional battle on a War Powers Resolution that would limit his authority to use military force without approval from Congress.

Last September, Congress approved a resolution giving Mr. Reagan authority to keep the Marines in Lebanon through April 1985, but requiring additional approval for any wider U.S. military role.

The Democratic speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts, said Wednesday that shelling by the U.S. 6th Fleet against Moslem religious factions were not covered by the original War Powers Resolution.

Later, in testimony before the panel, Secretary of State George P. Shultz said: "When fired on, we defend ourselves. I think you can make out a very strong case that our position deteriorated when we did not return fire at all aggressively. And when we did return fire more aggressively, our forces were let alone."

"We have never gone there with the idea that we will be there with enough force to prevail militarily

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Failure of Shuttle's Mechanical Arm Curtails Astronauts' 2d Space Walk

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — The space shuttle *Challenger* had a fourth setback Thursday when a mechanical problem cut short a walk in space by two astronauts with jet-powered backpacks.

But Captain Bruce McCandless 2d and Lieutenant Colonel Robert L. Stewart ended the space walk, their second, on a positive note when they turned somersaults in the air before re-entering the shuttle. The two men are the first to walk in space without being tethered to a spacecraft.

While the astronauts were outside the shuttle, President Ronald Reagan made a radio-telephone call to the shuttle from his ranch near Santa Barbara, California, congratulating the astronauts and said the space walk had "opened a new era" in space.

He asked Captain McCandless how it felt to be out without a tether, and he replied: "The view is quite spectacular and panoramic. We literally have opened a new frontier on what man can do here."

The two were to have practiced chasing a spinning satellite, but that part of the space walk was abandoned when *Challenger*'s remote-control arm developed a problem in its "wrist" joint.

The Canadian-built arm was to have lifted a simulated satellite above *Challenger* and slowly spin it while each astronaut flew to it and tried to grapple a docking device. A similar maneuver will be used in future retrievals of orbiting satellites, which normally spin slowly for stability.

The malfunction of the robot arm was the fourth setback during the mission. Earlier, two \$30-million communication satellites deployed by Challenger, Indonesia's Palapa-B and Western Union Corp.'s Westar-6, failed to go into proper orbit, and a balloon that was to be used to practice satellite retrieval disintegrated.

The arm was to have been used to rotate an instrument package to simulate the spinning motion of the Solar Max satellite, which shuttle astronauts will attempt to retrieve and repair in a mission in April.

Captain McCandless was to have rotated with the package and then ease to a docking with it.

Frank Logan, the deputy project manager for the April mission, said the failure of the robot arm is not expected to affect plans to retrieve the Solar Max satellite. Milt Winder of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Withdrawal May Erode U.S. Influence in Gulf

By Drew Middleton

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The reliance on air and sea power in Lebanon instead of the Marine presence on the ground could lead to an erosion of U.S. military and political influence in the Middle East, especially among the Gulf nations, according to U.S. and other NATO experts.

The experts' main contention is that, however the pullback is described by the Reagan administration, it will be considered a setback for U.S. military policy in the region and by some as a sign of a lack of staying power.

Few military experts say they believe that naval bombardment will prove to be an adequate deterrent to moves by Moslem guerrillas and their Syrian suppliers.

They also envisage the possibility of a government dominated by leftist Shiite and Druze Moslems eventually assuming power in Beirut. Such a government, they feel, would be under Syrian direction.

According to the experts, if Syria established military control of Lebanon it could direct Palestine Liberation Organization units south to

harry the Israeli occupation forces in southern Lebanon.

The U.S. Navy is confident that given the resources, which in the view of senior officers means at least two aircraft carrier groups and sufficient bombardment units led by the battleship *New Jersey*, it can keep the Syrians at bay.

Allied experts say that while naval shelling and aerial bombardment can be extremely effective against fortifications, ammunition and fuel depots and concentrations of vehicles, such tactics are less useful when the targets are highly mobile rocket launchers and light field guns that fire one round and then move to a new position.

They point out that, with the withdrawal of the Marines and the expected continued ineffectiveness of the Lebanese Army, the guerrillas who have been shelling U.S. and Lebanese targets from the outskirts of Beirut will move into the city itself accompanied by Syrian units.

In that situation, a North Atlantic Treaty Organization official said, no one would expect U.S. ships to attack targets in the city, as the Israeli Air Force did in the summer of 1982 when it was attacking the PLO.

Israel, in the view of many of these experts, stands to suffer most

INSIDE

U.S. Democrats reject bipartisan talks on the budget deficit unless military spending cuts are considered. Page 3.

The Greens party in West Germany lost a prominent member who resigned over party infighting. Page 3.

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New York stocks closed broadly lower in extremely heavy trading. Page 11.

Nigeria's ruler said he wanted an increase of 500,000 barrels a day in his country's OPEC oil production quota. Page 11.

Weekend
In the Ligurian countryside, Edith Schless reports, an old mania possesses Italians — the great olive harvest. Page 6.

Reagan Planned Pullout While Accusing Critics of 'Surrender'

By Steven R. Weisman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Even while he was attacking his critics for advocating "surrender" in Lebanon in recent weeks, President Ronald Reagan had decided tentatively to pull U.S. Marines back from their airport compound in Beirut, administration officials say.

The officials said Wednesday that Mr. Reagan set the pullback process in motion Jan. 21 during a meeting with Donald H. Rumsfeld, the special Middle East envoy, and top national security aides.

Five days later, the Joint Chiefs of Staff drafted a plan for moving the Marines. Mr. Reagan approved the plan in principle on Feb. 1, although he had second thoughts on Sunday because of the deteriorating situation in Lebanon.

President Amin Gemayel was not informed of Mr. Reagan's desire to remove the troops until last Monday, the officials said. Mr. Gemayel was said to have been given a package deal in which the pullback would be accompanied by increased military aid and by a promise of increased naval and aerial attacks on his enemies.

Administration officials said Mr. Reagan had decided to pull back the Marines after deciding that they had become too vulnerable and were playing no useful role in

Lebanon. They said the Marines were being used as an excuse by Mr. Gemayel's foes for not joining in the "reconciliation" process.

The events of the last several days provide a glimpse into Mr. Reagan's management style.

On Sunday, the president decided to proceed with the plan to remove the Marines. But he decided also that the decision need not interrupt his planned birthday trip to his boyhood home in Dixon, Illinois, on Monday, followed by a stop in Las Vegas and a five-day vacation in California.

White House officials said that consideration was given to Mr. Reagan's returning to Washington early. But they said the president decided that he was receiving adequate briefings by telephone and that to return to the White House abruptly would have made the situation seem more urgent than it was.

"We didn't want to create an atmosphere of crisis," said a White House official. "There isn't one."

The domestic political pressure to remove the Marines boiled over last month. It was then that a Defense Department commission reported that failures in the chain of command had contributed to the deaths of 241 U.S. servicemen in the bombing of the Marine compound in Beirut on Oct. 23.

As Congress reconvened in late January, the administration found

itself criticized by Republicans as well as Democrats for its policies in Lebanon.

Officials said that both Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and General John W. Vessey Jr., chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, advocated removing the Marines from Beirut, Secretary of State George P. Shultz, however, was adamant in insisting that they remain as a show of support for Mr. Gemayel.

Throughout this period, Mr. Reagan continued to say in public that a lessening of resolve in Lebanon would be interpreted as a sign of weakness by Syria, Iran and other foes in the area.

According to a White House official, Mr. Rumsfeld returned from the Middle East for a meeting Jan. 21 after reviewing "the situation on the ground" in Beirut.

Mr. Rumsfeld reported that Mr. Gemayel wanted help in countering attacks from Druze and Shiite forces as well as more equipment and training.

At this meeting, officials said, the idea of a "package deal" for Mr. Gemayel emerged. Mr. Rums-

feld and Robert C. McFarlane, the national security adviser, were said to have proposed that the increased military assistance for Mr. Gemayel could be accompanied by a pullback of the Marines.

The "package" then helped "bridge the gap" between Mr. Shultz's concern about backing away from Mr. Gemayel, and the Pentagon's concern about the vulnerability of the Marines, according to officials.

"With the package, we were giving

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Enke Sets Record In Speed Skating

From Agency Dispatches

SARAJEVO — Karin Enke of East Germany stormed to a world record Thursday as she won the gold medal in the women's 1,500-meter speed skating event on the first day of individual competition in the XIV Winter Olympic Games.

Her time of 2 minutes, 34.2 seconds broke the world record of 2:04.04.

Other highlights Thursday: • Maria-Liisa Hamalainen of Finland won the gold medal in the women's 10-kilometer cross-country skiing.

• In ice hockey, Czechoslovakia beat the United States, 4-1; Sweden routed Yugoslavia, 11-0; Canada beat Austria, 8-1; Finland defeated Norway, 16-2; the Soviet Union beat Italy, 6-1; and West Germany defeated Poland, 8-5.

• The men's downhill skiing was postponed until Friday because of fog and high winds.

Coverage, Pages 8 and 9.



Karin Enke crying with joy after her victory Thursday.

Andropov: Absentee Leadership

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Reports circulating within the Communist Party bureaucracy suggest that President Yuri V. Andropov may be suffering from an ailment that affects his appearance and ability to talk.

These reports, officially unconfirmed, would help explain why the 69-year-old Soviet leader has been out of public view for almost 25 weeks.

Despite his absence from public duties, the daily concentration of references by the media to his personal leadership seek to leave an impression that he is indisputably in charge.

Soviet officials, while finally conceding that Mr. Andropov has been seriously ill, now say for the record that he is recovering and will reappear soon.

Behind these optimistic official accounts, other reports persist. Ac-

cording to one, Mr. Andropov's health has deteriorated, temporarily affecting his ability to speak.

Another report says that he has an illness known as progressive spinal muscular atrophy, a disease that can be crippling although sometimes not fatal for many years.

The Soviet leader was hospitalized in October with an unspecified kidney ailment. He is known to be diabetic and has had a history of heart trouble. Before he disappeared from public view in August, he had noticeable difficulties in moving about.

Even in a closed society, bits of information usually trickle out. But Mr. Andropov's health has been subjected to a complete information blackout.

The mystery may be cleared up in a few weeks. By tradition, Mr. Andropov is required to meet with the voters of his district and deliver a campaign speech before the March 4 elections for the Supreme

Soviet. He is president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, or head of state, as well as general secretary of the Communist Party.

Some foreign analysts say his failure to meet the voters would in effect place the question of succession at the top of the Kremlin agenda.

The Soviet system of government does not depend on parliaments; there are no debates in the Western sense, no opposition parties and no crucial votes. The party rules through the 13-member Politburo and the 9-member Secretariat of the Central Committee.

The next tier down in the decision-making process is the Central Committee, which has 300 members and only meets two or three times a year. Its members represent powerful interests in industry, administration, military, culture and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



David in the plastic compartment he lived in for 12 years, until he was removed Tuesday for medical treatment.

Boy Leaves Bubble, His Only Home

12-Year-Old, Born Without Immunity, Is Treated for Illness

By Linda Little

Dallas Times Herald

HOUSTON — David, a 12-year-old boy who was born without immunity to disease, received his first kiss from his mother this week when he was taken from his sterile plastic bubble so doctors could treat an illness.

Doctors said he would not return to the bubble, where he has lived since birth.

The boy, who underwent a bone marrow transplant in October, was removed from the bubble at Texas Children's Hospital Tuesday after he became ill with fever, diarrhea and vomiting. Doctors say the illness is not life-threatening, but David was moved to a two-room sterile suite so he could be treated more effectively.

There his mother kissed him for the first time, and his father and 15-year-old sister hugged him. Although the family members wore gowns, masks and surgical gloves, it was the closest human contact he has had since birth.

"They were optimistic and elated," said a spokeswoman for the Baylor College of Medicine. "I'm sure it was very overwhelming for them to touch their son for the first time."

Hospital officials said David

would remain in the suite in the Baylor Clinical Research Center at the hospital until doctors determine whether the transplant was successful.

"David is out of his isolation unit permanently," the spokeswoman said. "It wouldn't serve any purpose. Any organisms that David is exposed to in the isolated room he is in now would be taken with him if he went back."

Officials said David's family would be allowed to visit him regularly.

David, whose last name has been kept confidential to protect his privacy, was born with severe combined immunodeficiency, which means that his body has no defenses against disease. He has survived longer than anyone with the disease.

In October, Baylor doctors attempted a risky, experimental bone marrow transplant in hopes of curing him. Marrow was extracted from his sister and injected into David, in the hope that her cells would trigger the production of disease-fighting cells.

Two weeks ago, the doctors reported that the number of immunoglobulins — potential antibodies — and the number of white blood cells, lymphocytes, had increased. Doctors said there was "no conclu-

sive evidence" whether the transplant would be successful.

If David's body rejects the bone marrow, the doctors plan to attempt a second transplant from his sister, hospital officials said.

"He's in good condition and good spirits," said Dr. William Shearer, who is treating David. "This is not considered a crisis, and David is not in imminent danger."

[On Thursday, spokesmen said David was responding to antibiotics and a liquid diet. United Press International reported.]

The transplant was delayed for years because the doctors were unable to find a perfect match. They attempted the transplant after a new experimental method was developed, allowing the sister's cells to be treated and rejection, decreasing chances for disease.

The bubble in which David lived has four air-filtered compartments made of plastic and plexiglass. The largest compartment, a playroom, measures 9 feet by 6 feet (3 meters by 2 meters).

David was able to leave the unit when the National Aeronautics and Space Administration built him a space suit when he was 6, but he quickly outgrew the suit. He was able to take special trips or occasionally go to the movies by using mobile equipment.

Intelligence Reports Link Gemayel Killing to Syria

By Bob Woodward,
Richard Harwood
and Christian Williams

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Syrian officers arranged the assassination of President-elect Bashir Gemayel of Lebanon in 1982, according to intelligence officials in the United States and Israel.

Communications intercepts and surveillance reports show that the young Lebanese who placed the bomb that killed Mr. Gemayel on Sept. 14, 1982, was directed by a Syrian intelligence captain who reported to the head of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon. The reports show that Syrian Army and Air Force intelligence officers were aware of the planned bombing.

Some Israeli officials say they have evidence implicating President Hafez al-Assad of Syria himself in the Gemayel killing, which was a central event in a series of guerrilla attacks and reprisals that have devastated Lebanon in recent years. The Israelis, however, decline to specify the intelligence upon which their conclusion is based.

"The Bashir Gemayel assassination was at the initiative of the Syrians," said Yehoshua Saguy, who was chief of Israeli military intelligence at the time of the

bombing, with the rank of major general. "It is based on hard evidence that President Assad initiated it. It was done through the intelligence officer of the air force."

Since Israel is facing Syria in its occupation of Lebanon, its intelligence might be inclined to overstate Syrian involvement in the Gemayel killing. But the claim is backed up by senior intelligence officers in the United States.

"That assassination could be traced with hard intelligence evidence right to the top of the Syrian government, but we are not about to do it," a senior Central Intelligence Agency official said last week. Another U.S. intelligence official, while not disputing that Mr. Assad was aware of the assassination in advance, said it would be difficult if not impossible to prove what his exact role had been. Syrian officials have denied any role in bombings and assassinations.

The Gemayel assassination prompted Israel's invasion of West Beirut. Two days after the killing, members of Bashir Gemayel's own Phalangist militia entered two refugee camps in Beirut, Sabra and Chatila, and slaughtered hundreds of Palestinians.

An investigation by an Israeli commission concluded that Israeli leaders should have anticipated

that the Phalangists they allowed into the camps would go on a rampage. This report precipitated a shake-up to the Israeli government and military leadership, including the resignation of Defense Minister Ariel Sharon and the removal of General Sagny as military intelligence chief.

In turn, the Gemayel assassination and refugee camp massacre brought the U.S. Marines back to Lebanon as part of the multinational peacekeeping force.

Robert C. McFarlane, President Ronald Reagan's national security adviser, has cited the Gemayel killing as the event that triggered the return of the Marines.

In a recent article in the Philadelphia Inquirer entitled, "Why the Maronites Are in Lebanon," he wrote: "Following the assassination of Lebanese President-elect Bashir Gemayel, the entry of the Israeli Defense Forces in Beirut and the tragic massacre of Palestinians in the Sabra and Chatila camps, U.S. forces were reintroduced."

The Marines returned to Beirut on Sept. 29, 1982, and their presence there became a source of contention in the United States and in Lebanon, where the government of Bashir Gemayel's brother, President Amin Gemayel, is near collapse.

Mr. Assad and his intelligence agents have played a key role in undermining the Gemayel government. Mr. Assad, 53, has ruled Syria since 1970, when he seized power in a coup and aligned his country with the Soviet Union.

It has been known for some time that the bomb that killed Bashir Gemayel was placed by Habib Shartouni, a 26-year-old member of the Syrian People's Party to Lebanon.

Intelligence reports from agents and communications intercepts establish a deeper Syrian connection. Mr. Shartouni's "operator" was a Captain Nassif of the Syrian intelligence service, who manipulated the young man and convinced him that the bomb would scare rather than kill Mr. Gemayel.

The intelligence reports say that both Syrian Army and Air Force intelligence were involved in or aware of the planned bombing. In addition, Mr. Assad's brother, Rifaat, who heads the country's security forces, was allegedly aware to some degree, according to the reports. General Saguy said: "That means President Assad. Even his brother Rifaat wouldn't dare do it without his knowledge."

The Israeli defense minister, Moshe Arens, said he could not confirm that the assassination was initiated by the Syrian president.

But Mr. Arens said he is convinced that Mr. Assad was aware of the assassination plan in advance and approved of it.

In Tel Aviv last month, Mr. Arens said: "I think we know with certainty today that the assassination of Gemayel, the president-elect of Lebanon; the attack on the American Embassy in Beirut; the attack on the Marine compound in Beirut; the attack on the French military position in Beirut—all of them were carried out with the knowledge of the Syrian establishment."

The U.S. Embassy was wrecked by a truck bomb April 18 while the U.S. and French contingents to the multinational force were hit in similar attacks that killed nearly 300 servicemen on Oct. 23.

"There's little doubt that with the knowledge and approval at least, if not more, of the president of Syria, violent acts were committed against the U.S. armed forces," Mr. Arens said. "As far as we know, nothing gets done in Syria without Assad's approval—nothing of any consequence gets done in Syria without Assad's approval or disapproval. I don't know if there's another state in the world today that is run by one man to the extent that Syria is."

Israel's General Saguy said that



Bashir Gemayel

terrorism in Beirut had been effective in putting increasing pressure not only on the domestic leaders but also on the United States and Israel.

He added: "I think it would be counterproductive for the United States to find evidence of terrorism by Syria. The United States has to deal with them in a plan to get out of Lebanon. If not, the United States will have to deal with the Soviets on that issue."

WORLD BRIEFS

Pakistan Claims Enrichment Capacity

ISLAMABAD (AP)—Pakistan has joined the ranks of nations that have the capability of enriching uranium, the country's top nuclear scientist was quoted as saying Thursday.

Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan, understood to be the father of Pakistan's nuclear development program, made the statement in an interview with Rawalpindi's mass circulation Urdu-language daily Nawaz Waqt (Voice of the Time). Dr. Qadeer Khan, head of the nuclear complex at Kahuta, near Islamabad, said that by acquiring this capability, "Pakistan has broken the Western monopoly in the uranium enrichment field."

"Pakistan now has a team of dedicated and patriotic scientists who have the capability of solving even the most complicated technological problem," he was quoted as saying. He said India previously was ahead of Pakistan in the nuclear field but, "now we have left it far behind as a result of our uranium enrichment."

Third World Calls EC Protectionist

BRUSSELS (AP)—A group of 64 developing nations that has special trade links with the European Community complained Thursday that protectionist EC policies have eroded Third World exports to Europe.

The Jamaican foreign minister, Hugh L. Shearer, who heads the African, Caribbean and Pacific group, said on the opening day of negotiations for a new agreement that the EC has not honored principal provisions of its economic undertakings with the developing world, including "balanced and effective joint decision-making."

The EC and African, Caribbean and Pacific nations are linked by a multibillion dollar, five-year trade and aid plan, known as the Lomé 2 convention, that will expire next year. The agreement links EC nations with many of their former colonies.

Morocco, Egypt Agree to Restore Ties

RABAT, Morocco (AP)—King Hassan II of Morocco and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt have agreed "in principle" to resume diplomatic relations, sources said Thursday. Ties were severed when Egypt signed a peace treaty with Israel in 1979.

The sources said no date had been fixed for the resumption of relations, nor was it certain that the agreement would be mentioned in the communiqué to be published Friday at the end of Mr. Mubarak's four-day official visit to Morocco.

All Arab states except Oman, Sudan and Somalia ended relations with Egypt because of its treaty with Israel. Mr. Mubarak and King Hassan also reviewed moves to end Egypt's suspension from the Arab League, the sources said.

Seoul Proposes Meeting With North

SEOUL (Reuters)—The South Korean government proposed Thursday a meeting with North Korean officials and said it would give them Seoul's response to a Northern offer of peace talks. The two sides have not met in four years.

A government announcement said two officials would travel Friday to the border village of Panmunjom to deliver a message from Prime Minister Chin Il Chong to his newly appointed northern counterpart, Kang Sung San.

North Korea proposed last month that tripartite peace talks be held between the United States and the two Koreas, including South Korea for the first time in such discussions. South Korea rejected this, calling instead for direct talks between the two nations.

Jobless Fund Plan Signed in France

PARIS (Reuters)—The French government, labor unions and employers have agreed on new ways to finance unemployment benefits and pay off a deficit of 18 billion francs (\$2.1 billion) on a national unemployment insurance plan, the Ministry of Social Affairs announced Thursday.

The agreement signed Thursday calls for the government to pay benefits directly to employees who retire early, to unemployed workers in training programs and to jobless persons excluded from the insurance plan.

One official predicted that Mr. Gemayel would repudiate the 1983 Israeli-Lebanese treaty withdrawal agreement, negotiated with U.S. help but over Syrian objections. He said Mr. Gemayel's position had eroded further because of the shelling by American warships behind Syrian lines. The official said that was sure to anger not only Syria, but also the Druze minority, whose support is considered essential for any Lebanese government to function.

But another official said the expression of American determination to back Mr. Gemayel could enhance his position by indicating to his enemies that they cannot topple him militarily. This official said Mr. Gemayel's hold on power nonetheless remained tenuous.

Both officials spoke on condition that they not be named.

Panel Assails Watt Coal Leasing Plan

WASHINGTON (NYT)—The Interior Department's coal leasing program was mismanaged under James G. Watt when he was interior secretary, a federal commission has found. The panel suggested that the government did not receive fair value for the coal it sold.

The Commission on Fair Market Value Policy for Federal Coal Leasing said that the leasing program under Mr. Watt was "deficient in all of its functions," the commission chairman, David F. Linnow, said after its final session Wednesday.

Mr. Linnow said that the evidence gathered by the commission, which Mr. Watt named at the direction of Congress, showed that the administrators of the leasing program "had acted unwisely and had made significant decisions involving many millions of taxpayers' dollars with significant impact on the environment without adequate documentation."

The report called for further investigation by the secretary of the interior and "perhaps" by the Justice Department, of circumstances surrounding the 1982 sale of coal-mining rights on public land in the Powder River Basin of Wyoming, North Dakota and Montana, the largest such federal sale in history.

For the Record

King Juan Carlos I of Spain plans a state visit to the Soviet Union in May. Juan Carlos restored diplomatic relations with Moscow in 1977 after a break of 37 years during the Franco era. (Reuters)

The Polish zloty has been devalued by 28 percent against the currencies of the members of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance for travel purposes, but it was left unchanged for trade. (AP)

The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson was declared eligible for federal matching funds Thursday, and the Federal Election Commission instructed the U.S. Treasury to release \$100,000 to his presidential campaign. (AP)

West Berlin's House of Deputies elected Eberhard Diepgen, who was unopposed, as the city's mayor Thursday to replace Richard von Weizsäcker, who resigned to run for president of West Germany, also unopposed. Mr. Diepgen, 42, a lawyer, is chairman of the Christian Democratic Party. (Reuters)

Andropov, Despite Illness, Is Still Figure of Authority

(Continued from Page 1)

The large republican and regional party constituencies.

Most Russians seem unaware that anything may be wrong. But a politically alert segment of the population, particularly Communist Party members, are aware of the crisis. It is from within the party bureaucracy that Mr. Andropov's program for economic and other changes faces resistance.

Yet even an invisible and ailing leader has been able to strengthen his grip on the main instruments of authority. Changes involve the Politburo, the Central Committee and regional leaders.

With the addition of two new members, Mr. Andropov commands a clear majority on the Politburo. About one-third of regional party secretaries have been replaced. Most of these 47 persons will get the right to vote in the next Central Committee plenum.

Despite resistance by conservatives, Mr. Andropov's policies are slowly being put into practice.

By all accounts, the country is being run by a group of Politburo members led by Marshal Dmitri F. Ustinov, the defense minister. The group handled issues directly while Mr. Andropov was seriously ill and new have daily consultations with him.

Marshal Ustinov last week indefinitely postponed a trip to India, a compromise was likely. In foreign affairs, there are no basic disagreements over strategic policy vis-à-vis the United States.

Igor Andropov, son of the Soviet leader and a senior delegate at the European security conference, has left Stockholm. A Western delegate said Thursday, United Press International reported that Mr. Andropov had left for Moscow before the end of Tuesday morning's session.

U.S. Asserts It Will Keep A Beirut Role

(Continued from Page 1)

but we are also there with the concept that we will defend ourselves," Mr. Shultz said. "And we found that saying that our doing it in a small way has led to further and further attacks on us so we have to really let people know we mean it."

"The United States will remain fully engaged" in Lebanon, he said.

Gemayel Bid to Syria Seen

State Department officials said Thursday the future of the U.S.-backed Lebanese president, Amin Gemayel, was in serious doubt, but that he probably would try to hang on by making a last-minute deal to win Syria's support. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

One official predicted that Mr. Gemayel would repudiate the 1983 Israeli-Lebanese treaty withdrawal agreement, negotiated with U.S. help but over Syrian objections. He said Mr. Gemayel's position had eroded further because of the shelling by American warships behind Syrian lines. The official said that was sure to anger not only Syria, but also the Druze minority, whose support is considered essential for any Lebanese government to function.

But another official said the expression of American determination to back Mr. Gemayel could enhance his position by indicating to his enemies that they cannot topple him militarily. This official said Mr. Gemayel's hold on power nonetheless remained tenuous.

Both officials spoke on condition that they not be named.

Marines: U.S. Image Eroded

(Continued from Page 1)

Israeli Army withdrawal from its present positions along the Awali River south to a shorter line based on the Litani River.

NATO sources say this withdrawal is favored by some members of the Israeli general staff on the ground of economy in men and materiel. There is considerable support for it among Israeli public opinion.

Anticipating an increase in guerrilla and Syrian military movement into Lebanon, some sources argued that the 6th Fleet's weapons would be better employed attacking the Damascus-Beirut highway, over which most military materiel moves, than trying to find and hit wandering rocket batteries.

Military sources reported that concern over the redeployment of the Marines was greatest in the Gulf countries that fear attack by Iran or internal subversion by their Shiite communities.

Most of them, according to intelligence sources, expect that they would be supported by units of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force operating under the newly established Central Command.

This force, in the words of one official, was formed to "serve the security concerns of friendly states in Southwest Asia, the Persian Gulf and the Horn of Africa."

The nations of the region, according to U.S. and British officials, saw the formation of the Central Command as a warning both to Iran and more remotely, to the Soviet Union. But their perceptions might change after the U.S. withdrawal from Lebanon under fire.

Israelis Say Gemayel Urged Attack on Foes

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israel has received repeated, indirect requests from President Amin Gemayel to attack Syrian, Shiite Moslem and Palestinian forces in Lebanon, according to Israeli officials.

The pleas for help are said to have come from Christian Phalangist acting as emissaries for the Lebanese President. At least one representative, not a government official, is understood to have visited Jerusalem in recent days and to have met with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

However, officials in Jerusalem say that Israel is not prepared to conduct a major military operation on behalf of the Gemayel government. Palestinian units and bases may be hit by selective air strikes in accordance with standing Israeli policy, the officials say, but no attacks are contemplated that would change the balance of power in the Beirut area.

Mr. Shamir's government has refrained from public comment on the events in Beirut because, as an official said, an Israeli endorsement would hurt Mr. Gemayel's efforts to weather the assaults from more radical anti-Israel Arab factions.

Consequently, a picture of the Israeli government's view of the situation has been pieced together from private conversations with sources who wish to remain anonymous.

Israel appears resigned to the probability that, even if Mr. Gemayel remains in office, his government will come under heavy Syrian influence and may have to abrogate its agreement of May 17 to establish a security zone in southern Lebanon in coordination with an Israeli pullout.

After the Moslem militias' takeover of West Beirut and the U.S. decision to withdraw the Marines, Israelis see themselves without the practical means to block the enhancement of Syria's political leverage. No single, strong blow can bring stability to the Gemayel regime, according to Israeli analysis.

Consequently, major military action is reported to have been ruled out. Even if the Israeli public accepted the return of two or three divisions to West Beirut, the reasoning goes, the stability they would create would last only as long as their presence. It would then disintegrate in the face of the deep feuds that run like fault lines through Lebanese society.

This assessment reflects a changing of the attitude since the beady ambitions with which Israel sent its army into Lebanon in June 1982. Then, as former Defense Minister Ariel Sharon saw it, the objectives included the remaking of Lebanon's political alignment and the installation of a government friendly to Israel.

But Israeli officials see Mr. Gemayel as irresolute and plagued with a bad sense of timing, failing to use the Lebanese Army decisively over the last year. Officials say bluntly that Israel will not help a Lebanese government that refuses to help itself.

In the current fighting, for example, Israelis are surprised that Mr. Gemayel has not called for assistance from the approximately 7,000 Christian militiamen in the Phalangist Party, which his family leads.

The Phalangists are reported to have called up reserves to raise their manpower to 12,000 or 15,000, but they are expected to defend Christian areas in the north and in East Beirut, not to fight alongside the Lebanese Army.

The Israeli view is that the United States can demonstrate support for the Gemayel government by naval gunfire of the kind used in recent days. In the Israeli analysis, the U.S. bombardment carries an implicit threat that if Lebanon refuses to march on Mr. Gemayel's police, the 6th Fleet would see the advancing columns as obvious targets.

Otherwise, neither the U.S. nor the Israeli armed forces are seen as able to do anything about the takeover of West Beirut, since the situation is too diffuse, presenting too precise targets.

"In discussions with the Americans," an official reported, "we said we could provide air and sea and artillery support, but we will just be destroying buildings and killing people without any purpose unless the Lebanese Army is willing to go out and fight."

He and other officials said that Israel had not asked anything of the United States, nor had the United States asked anything of Israel.

According to information reaching Tel Aviv, about one-third of the Lebanese Army—the equivalent of two and a half brigades—was inside West Beirut, essentially confined to barracks under local arrangements with Shiite militias. The units have not deserted, but they are no longer answering to the orders of the Lebanese General Command.

There has been no hard evidence reaching Tel Aviv of direct Syrian involvement in the fighting. Some small Syrian units of platoon size have been spotted in the Chuf mountains east of the capital, and some observation posts and liaison officers are said to be operating with leftist Shiite and Druze units there.



ROYAL ELECTION — The new king of Malaysia, Sultan Mahmood Iskandar, left, shown following his election Thursday with his deputy, Raja Azlan Shah, center, and the outgoing king, Ahmad Shah, right. Sultan Mahmood was chosen by the sultans of Malaysia to reign for five years. The action resolved a constitutional dispute over the king's reduced role in the government, which is headed by Prime Minister Mahatir bin Mohammed.

Assailing Critics, Reagan Planned Pullout

(Continued from Page 1)

White House officials said the attacks on Democrats were justified because, they said, the Democrats were calling for a precipitate withdrawal without providing assistance to Mr. Gemayel.

Then Mr. Gemayel's cabinet resigned on Sunday, and his enemies attacked in West Beirut, eventually taking control from the Lebanese Army.

Mr. Reagan called an emergency meeting of the National Security Council at the White House to decide whether to proceed with the pullback plan. Mr. Bush had to leave for the meeting in the middle of a hockey game he was attending with the Canadian ambassador.

White House officials said that Mr. Reagan decided tentatively to proceed with the pullback at Sunday's meeting. They said the decision was still tentative.

On Tuesday, word of the decision began to leak out. A White House official said that some news organizations picked it up from sources in the French, Italian and British governments, which were notified by the administration of Mr. Reagan's decision Monday.

As in the past, Mr. Bush played a key role while Mr. Reagan was traveling. The vice president conducted a key conference call of top administration officials on Monday to assess the situation.

That night, Mr. Shultz telephoned from Brasília and spoke with Mr. Bush and Mr. McFarlane to Washington, and with Mr. Reagan and James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff, in Las Vegas.

On Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Reagan was leaving Las Vegas aboard Air Force One for the Point Mugu Naval Air Station in California. His advisers decided to make an announcement immediately.

During the flight, Mr. Reagan went over the announcement. He made final changes while the plane was on the ground at Point Mugu. He then boarded a helicopter for his ranch in Santa Barbara.

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6th Fleet Fires On the Rebels

(Continued from Page 1)

Gemayel of Lebanon maintained public silence.

Sources at the presidential palace said Mr. Gemayel was awaiting the return of five prominent Sunni Moslem politicians from Damascus before making any announcements. The Sunnis consulted with Mr. Assad on Tuesday.

Mr. Assad, the Soviet Union's closest Middle East ally, met Thursday in Damascus with former President Salehman Franjeh, a leader of the Syrian-backed Lebanese National Salvation Front that opposes the Gemayel administration.

The two other main Salvation Front leaders, former Prime Minister Rashid Karami and Mr. Jumlat, also took part.

The Al-Ba'ath newspaper, organ of Mr. Assad's ruling Ba'ath Party, called for equal sharing of power between Lebanon's Christian and Moslem communities.

Militiamen in West Beirut obeyed an order by the Shiite militia leader, Nabih Berri, to stay off the streets and allow pro-Syrian Lebanese soldiers and police to take over security. Groceries stores and pharmacies were open, and the streets were filled with civilians restocking after four days of turmoil.

The U.S. Marines at Beirut in-



Anti-government Moslem fighters outside a Beirut church.

ternational Airport remained at their posts.

Italy ordered a gradual withdrawal of its 1,400 troops assigned to the multinational force. The 1,240 French soldiers in Lebanon dug in at their positions and halted patrols of their area.

In Paris, Claude Estier, chairman of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee, quoted External Relations Minister Claude Chysson as telling members of parliament Wednesday that "undeniable progress" had been made in French moves to have a

United Nations peacekeeping force sent to Beirut to replace the multinational force.

In Jerusalem, officials said Israel would not pull back further from southern Lebanon while Syrian-supported Lebanese militias were riding a wave of success in Beirut or before there was at least "minimum stability" in the Lebanese capital.

"Success has a dynamic of its own, so we want some stabilization so that any pullback is not interpreted as moving only because of military pressure," an official said. (UPI, Reuters, AP, WP)

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Democrats Interrupt Talks on Deficit Until Pentagon Funds Are Cut

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Democrats have ruled out further bipartisan meetings on the budget deficit until the administration outlines "specific areas of the Pentagon budget which it is willing to cut."

The Democratic ultimatum occurred after a two-hour session Wednesday in which presidential aides suggested spending cuts and tax increases amounting to \$90 billion over three years. The Democrats rejected the proposal as "penny ante."

The only important decision made was to preserve Social Security from spending cuts, a gesture that underscored the political sensitivity of the talks but accomplished nothing in the way of budget savings.

The schedule for future meetings was in doubt Wednesday night as the Democrats attempted to gain control of the negotiating agenda by demanding prompt consideration of substantial cuts in the administration's military buildup. President Ronald Reagan has vowed to continue the buildup.

"The next meeting will be on defense or there won't be a next meeting," said Christopher Matthews, a spokesman for the speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, after House and Senate Democratic leaders met and agreed to insist that the next meeting be devoted to military matters.

The Senate minority leader,

Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, issued a statement saying no further meetings would be scheduled unless "the administration submits to us 48 hours in advance specific areas of the Pentagon budget which it is willing to cut."

Senator Byrd also said the Democrats would insist on waiting until after the Congressional Budget Office completes an analysis of Mr. Reagan's budget. The analysis is expected Feb. 22.

[The point was underscored Thursday when the House majority leader, Jim Wright, Democrat of Texas, sent a letter to the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, requesting that the next negotiating session "be devoted exclusively to discovering and agreeing upon ways in which the runaway growth in military spending can be reduced by at least \$100 billion over this time frame" of three years. The Associated Press reported.]

Mr. Wright has proposed a "stretch-out," or delay, in weapons procurement, military construction and related aspects of the military budget. Mr. Wright and Mr. O'Neill said this would save at least \$100 billion over three years.

White House officials reportedly agreed to examine the proposal, but there was no indication whether they would agree to the Democrats' other demands.

The talks stemmed from a proposal by Mr. Reagan in his State of the Union address two weeks ago



Jim Wright

for bipartisan negotiations to reduce budget deficits that are expected to hover around \$180 billion for the next few years and soar to \$300 billion or beyond by the end of the decade.

Democrats agreed to participate but have been wary of the talks as a political trap to eliminate deficits as an issue in the presidential campaign.

Democrats dismissed the White House proposals as mainly items that were included in Mr. Reagan's budget or in legislation that is pending before the House and Senate.

Nearly all the items fall in those two categories, except for \$25 billion in unspecified "defense and nondefense appropriations savings via the Grace Commission," a reference to the presidential commission that recently outlined billions of dollars in possible economies for the government.

Sandinists Propose Law For Elections

Votes Would Be Secret; Foes Could Campaign

By Dan Williams
Los Angeles Times Service

MANAGUA — The Nicaraguan government has disclosed a draft law setting out the rules for national elections for president, vice president and a constituent assembly.

No date has been set for the elections, but they are expected to take place next year.

A key provision of the law, announced Wednesday, permits soldiers to run for office, opening the way for the top commanders of the Sandinista National Liberation Front to seek election. The Sandinistas have run the country since the 1979 revolution that overthrew the dictatorship of Anastasio Somoza.

The law was formulated by an electoral commission composed of Sandinists and members of Nicaragua's other political parties. It was presented to the Council of State, the executive branch of the government, which is expected to approve it soon.

Carlos Núñez Téllez, head of the Council of State and a member of the Sandinista directorate, called the electoral process "part of the work that the revolution is completing in its projects of importance." He added, "The epoch of yanqui pirates imposing false elections is a thing of the past."

The Sandinista leadership has denied that U.S. political pressure and attacks by U.S.-backed Nicaraguan rebels led to the decision to hold elections, which Washington has said would mark progress toward democracy.

The proposed law would allow political parties that could support their candidacy with petitions of 5,000 signatures to use television, radio and newspapers to promote their campaigns.

Voting is to be by secret ballot. Clerics could not run for president or vice president but would be eligible for seats in the assembly. The Sandinista government has two ministers who are Roman Catholic priests. The constituent assembly would serve as a legislature and draft a constitution within two years of its formation.

The date of the election is expected to be announced Feb. 21. The minimum voting age would be 18, a concession by the Sandinistas, who had been campaigning for a minimum age of 16 to give the well-organized Sandinista youth organizations a voice.

Commenting on the draft law, a Western diplomat said: "Assurances like these have a life of their own. Once publicized, it is hard for them to be ignored by the government."

Pedro Joaquín Chamorro, editor of the opposition newspaper La Prensa, said he had seen no sign that free elections could be held. "We are still censored," he said, "and there are plenty of newspapers that have been closed here and may never reopen."



As onlookers followed his progress, this man made his way through flood water from the Lahn River to refuge in the Golden Anchor inn in Limburg, West Germany.

Flooding in Rhineland Is Termed Worst in West Germany Since War

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — Rising flood waters from the Rhine threatened the West German parliament building Thursday and residents of Cologne piled sandbags in the aftermath of overnight rain.

The flooding was described as the worst in West Germany since World War II. Three persons have been killed since Tuesday in weather-related traffic accidents, and police broadcast emergency flood warnings on almost every major river and reported thousands of cars washed away. Water from overflowing rivers throughout the north and west swept into towns and across farmland after four days of cloudbursts, snow and rainfall.

The Rhine was still rising Thursday as the water from tributaries built up and spilled over into many Rhineland cities overnight. Low-lying parts of Bonn and many areas of Cologne were already under water, officials said. The Mosel stood at 16 feet (5 meters) above normal and the Main was also swelling. The Lahn River dropped a little but was still reported over its banks.

In Switzerland, four persons, including three teen-age sisters, were reported killed Thursday when an avalanche buried two houses in Samnaun on the Swiss-Italian border. Authorities issued warnings of a major danger of snowslides throughout the Alps. The police said about 30 avalanches struck villages in four cantons with an unspecified number of people recovered unharmed or with minor injuries. (UPI, AP)

Turks Seize Airline Office In Athens

New York Times Service

ATHENS — Fifteen unarmed Turkish political refugees, their faces masked to avoid identification, carried out a nonviolent takeover of the Turkish Airlines office in central Athens Thursday to protest continuing repression by the Turkish regime.

They claimed to be acting in the name of six Turkish revolutionary groups, and gave themselves up without resistance when Greek police arrived at the office.

A police spokesman said the 15, some of them of Kurdish origin, were refugees who had been granted political asylum in Greece and who were resident in a special UN-sponsored refugee camp outside Athens.

The spokesman added that the group disarmed the single Greek policeman standing guard outside the airline offices, took over the premises and chanted slogans against the Ankara regime, but did not harm any of the staff. They told journalists that their action was designed to draw international attention to the continuing suppression in their country, and to counter Western claims that a democratic system had evolved since military-sponsored general elections took place in Turkey in November.

The takeover was accompanied by a simultaneous demonstration outside the premises by other Turkish



Masked Turkish political refugees gave the victory sign as they gave themselves up to police in Athens on Thursday.

ish refugees and students, who chanted slogans as the 15 were taken away by police for questioning. They also distributed leaflets that charged the United States and the Turkish military with responsibility for maintaining a reign of "terror and mass murder" in Turkey. The statement was signed by Devrimci Isyan (Revolutionary Uprising), Devrimci Kurtulus (Revolutionary Liberation), Devrimci Sol (Revolutionary Left), T.D.Y. (The Road to Turkish Revolution), KAWA, and Partizan.

[The Turkish Foreign Ministry issued a statement urging Greece to

reinforce security measures around Turkish interests. The Associated Press reported.]

[The ministry's written statement identified the 15 leftist dissidents as "fugitives who evaded Turkish justice." It was regrettable that some Greeks near the occupied Turkish Airlines office in the Philhellion Street "cheered" the demonstrators, the statement said.]

In another unrelated incident in the early hours of the morning, four bombs exploded in various parts of central Athens, causing minor damages. One person was slightly injured.

Executives Assure a Pentagon Panel Press Respects Military Secrets in War

By Jonathan Friendly
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Executives of seven of the largest U.S. news organizations, in testimony before a Pentagon panel, said repeatedly that the press could be trusted to keep military secrets and that the government had a responsibility to inform the public through the press.

The testimony Wednesday was unusual not because of its message but because it was given by news organizations that have in the past hesitated to detail their procedures for covering events. "We have never testified before anyone," said a witness, Benjamin C. Bradlee, executive editor of The Washington Post.

The panel was created after the invasion of Grenada, when military commanders, supported by the secretary of defense and the White House, barred reporters from the first two days of combat. The press and other groups protested the curbs and the panel was formed to draft principles or guidelines for combat coverage.

The Pentagon group, made up of

eight military representatives and six former journalists, has already agreed that reporters should be given access to military engagements "to the maximum degree possible consistent with the security of the mission and the safety of troops."

The news executives applauded that as a needed affirmation of a principle that they said commanders must accept and practice. They said there was no need for detailed and possibly confusing or inflexible new rules, because traditional principles of broad press access to combat zones and to military information had worked well.

Seymour Topping, managing editor of The New York Times, said: "The common-sense application of these principles to diverse military situations will continue to assure security while respecting the right of the public to be informed. Experienced military public affairs officers know how to cope with the specific problems that will arise."

Mr. Topping said The Times's primary responsibility was to cover an event "comprehensively, intelligently and objectively to meet the needs of readers to have information." That responsibility does not preclude respect for national security, he added, noting that the paper had, for example, avoided referring to information it had about American methods of monitoring enemy messages.

Echoing a statement of principle issued last month by representatives of 10 major news organizations, the witnesses said Wednesday that the press had repeatedly shown itself to be trustworthy and willing to withhold reports that might endanger national security or the lives of soldiers.

Representatives of CBS News, The Washington Post and The New York Times, along with executives of The Associated Press, The Wall Street Journal, the Los Angeles Times and Cable News Network, talked about the criteria they used in assigning reporters to cover combat and their procedures for reviewing material to be sure it did not endanger security.

All said that when space for reporters was limited, the public's need for information could be filled temporarily by creating pools, reporting arrangements in which a handful of correspondents cover an event and later share their notes with other news organizations.

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An Ariane rocket sits on the launching pad at the space center in French Guiana.

Shultz Promises Increased U.S. Aid In East Caribbean

New York Times Service

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados — Secretary of State George P. Shultz, saying the United States wants to be a partner of the nations of Latin America and the Caribbean, promised increased U.S. economic and military involvement in the region.

Concluding an eight-day visit Wednesday that took him to El Salvador, Venezuela, Brazil, Grenada and Barbados, Mr. Shultz said the Reagan administration would consider a request from eastern Caribbean nations for U.S. aid in the development of a collective security force.

After meeting with leaders from six Caribbean nations, including Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Kitts-Nevis, Antigua, St. Vincent and Dominica, Mr. Shultz said the experience of Grenada, which was invaded in October by the United States and Caribbean nations, showed the necessity of organizing a regional security network.

The foreign minister of Barbados, Louis R. Tull, told Mr. Shultz that nothing since the intervention in Grenada "has caused any of us who committed our countries to action to question for one moment the rightness of the decision."

place the one that failed after launching from Challenger, The Associated Press reported from Jamaica. Achmad Tahir, minister of tourism, post and telecommunications, said Thursday that the money for the new satellite would come from the insurance on Palapa-B.

Shuttle's Failure Boosts Europe's Ariane Rocket

The Associated Press

PARIS — One group of scientists is not surprised or overly sorry the U.S. space shuttle has lost two satellites worth \$105 million. They are the men and women who make and market the rival European rocket booster, Ariane.

"A failure in outer space affects everyone, so it is wrong to say we are jubilant," said Frédéric D'Allest, president of Arianespace, which sells use of the booster built by the 11-nation European Space Agency. "But this makes three disasters for the space shuttle against only two for Ariane."

Two satellites carried aboard Challenger earlier this week, Palapa-B-2 and Westar-6, were declared losses after their rocket boosters failed to put them into the proper orbit. Another satellite, TRDS, was launched from Challenger's sister ship, Columbia, last year, but was months late being nudged into its correct slot.

In three instances, the shuttle has now been unable to put valuable satellites into orbit," Mr. D'Allest said Wednesday.

The commercial effect of Challenger's failures "is too early to predict," Mr. D'Allest said. But he said it could have an important

impact on the European share of the data-communications and the data-transmission satellites the European Space Agency estimates will be launched this decade.

Since Ariane's 1979 maiden launch from Kourou, French Guiana, two missions have been aborted, resulting in the loss of four satellites, including Maros-A and Sirio-2. That track record, Mr. D'Allest said in an interview, proves that an expendable rocket like Ariane is still the surest way to put objects in geostationary orbit.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration's shuttle goes only into low orbit, from which satellites must then be boosted by rockets to an altitude of 20,000 miles (32,200 kilometers). Ariane, like classic U.S. rockets, puts the satellite directly into high orbit by dumping its payload once it reaches the correct height.

"The shuttle depends on delicate rocket systems to insert the satellite at the correct perigee, and these reduce greatly the system's dependability," Mr. D'Allest said. "On the other hand, Ariane has a very precise inertial guidance system to put the satellite exactly where it should go."

Ironically, one of the satellites

Failure of Shuttle's Mechanical Arm Curtails Space Walk

(Continued from Page 1)

ics and Space Administration in Houston said the mechanical boom would be easy to repair. He said there also are two spare arms.

Thursday, a foot restraint floated out of the shuttle's cargo bay and was moving away from the

shuttle when Captain McCandless went to the tail, reached out and captured it. He was not on his backpack, but on his safety line.

Captain McCandless had help from Vance D. Brand, the mission commander, who gently steered the Challenger toward the restraint.

"Just as he would do if he had to rescue a stranded astronaut in a maneuvering unit," mission control said.

Colonel Stewart later simulated a satellite-refueling operation. The fueling exercise was a step toward routine refueling of orbiting spacecraft, which could add years to the usefulness of some satellites.

The eight-day mission is scheduled to end at dawn Saturday with the first shuttle landing at the Kennedy Space Center in Florida. (Reuters, UPI, AP)

■ Indonesian Satellite

President Suharto of Indonesia has ordered the launching of another communications satellite to replace the one that failed after launching from Challenger, The Associated Press reported from Jakarta. Achmad Tahir, minister of tourism, post and telecommunications, said Thursday that the money for the new satellite would come from the insurance on Palapa-B.

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Deputy Quits Greens To Protest Infighting, Influence of Marxists

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — A parliament member of the Greens party left the party Thursday in protest of "infighting and power struggles" and the growing influence of the Marxist-Leninist faction.

Gern Bastian, 60, a retired general who had left the West German Army over the issue of U.S. medium-range missiles, abandoned the party after complaining of bitter infighting and "a strong anti-American undertone" in the party's foreign policy positions.

Mr. Bastian's decision to leave the party but to remain as an independent in the Bundestag reduces the number of Greens deputies to 27. Should one more deputy quit, the Greens would lose their standing as a parliamentary group, which would sharply reduce their government subsidies and ability to speak in debates.

Mr. Bastian's departure comes in the midst of a power struggle among the Greens' Marxist-Leninists, its "fundamentalists" and advocates of collaboration with the Social Democratic Party.

The disorder within the party has weakened the West German pacifist and anti-missile movement, which has run out of steam since the deployment of the first U.S. Pershing-2 missiles in November.

A close friend of Peter Kelly, an founder of the party, Mr. Bastian belonged essentially to the fundamentalist wing, which holds that the Greens must preserve their identity as an "anti-party party" and avoid alliances with the Social Democrats.

His grievances centered on what he said was the chaos and infighting within the Greens' parliament group, sloppy distribution of state funds to its regional branches and the shortage of staff assistance for its deputies.

In a letter to party members last month, Mr. Bastian complained of "the regrettable absence of harmo-

ny and solidarity" among the deputies and demanded reforms.

He also deplored the seizure of key party positions by erstwhile members of the Marxist-Leninist Communist League, which he said had undercut the Greens' commitment to nonviolence and an even-handed stance between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact. The Marxist-Leninists, he added, had generated "a strong anti-American undertone."

Miss Kelly predicted: "If we continue like we have in the last 10 months, we are finished as a party in four years. That's for sure. We are losing someone very capable in defense matters. People are just thrown away. And the guillotine is running."

Miss Kelly echoed Mr. Bastian's complaints about the ascendancy of the Marxist-Leninist faction, saying that at a recent gathering it had spurned her motion criticizing the Sandinista government in Nicaragua for postponing elections.

Miss Kelly said that the party leftists had assaulted her and Mr. Bastian for holding anti-missile demonstrations in East Berlin and Moscow and for reproaching demonstrators who threw stones at Vice President George Bush's motorcade in Krefeld last June.

"They seem to make fun of non-violence," said Miss Kelly. "They say it's tactics. I say it's a strategy." A close friend of Peter Kelly, an founder of the party, Mr. Bastian belonged essentially to the fundamentalist wing, which holds that the Greens must preserve their identity as an "anti-party party" and avoid alliances with the Social Democrats.

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"I think a lot of Greens do not have enough self-confidence," said Otto Schily, a deputy who advocates collaboration with the Social Democrats. "Our organization is amorphous and unripe, and a lot of Greens think we are being taken by the hand of the father SPD."

Among the Greens' parliamentary group, another major source of tension has been a resolution by the party's congress that all deputies must rotate after two years, abandoning their positions to underlings. Incumbent deputies argue that rotation will deprive the party of continuity and force it to run in the 1987 elections with relatively unknown persons in parliament.

NATO May Plan Common Frigate

Reuters

LONDON — Eight NATO nations have begun feasibility studies on the design of a frigate that would come into service late in the 1990s and serve the Western alliance into the next century, British military sources said Thursday.

The nations — the United States, Canada, Britain, West Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands and Belgium — have signed a memorandum ordering a \$14-million study to determine if they can work out requirements for a common frigate, the sources said.

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Canada Seeks to Revise Criminal Law

New York Times Service

OTTAWA — The government of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau has introduced legislation that would make sweeping alterations of Canadian criminal law. It would permit, among other things, life sentences for violent criminals while allowing victims of crimes to seek restitution and punitive damages from offenders.

Other parts of the 306-page bill provide stiff prison terms for drunken-driving offenses and seizure by the court of money and assets gained through criminal activity. The bill, which was introduced Tuesday, would also expand the meaning of obscenity to embrace anything that degrades or exploits crime, cruelty or violence as well as sex.

Another section would permit law enforcement officials to obtain search warrants by telephone and would abolish writs of assistance.

However, spokesmen for the Conservative opposition, whose cooperation is needed for speedy passage, said they did not like having all the proposed changes in a single

bill, which makes debate and modification difficult.

The legislation, the first major revision of criminal law in more than 90 years, is extensive, with provisions to cover such things as computer crimes, police powers, sentencing and court procedures. In Canada, criminal laws and their enforcement are federal rather than provincial or municipal responsibilities. At the heart of the package is the notion that harsher crimes are to be dealt with more harshly while alternatives to imprisonment are to be made available for less violent crimes.

After he presented the bill in Parliament on Tuesday, Mark MacGuigan, the minister of justice, explained that the legislation had been prepared after two years of study and public hearings. He called it a "people's reform" that reflected the major concerns of Canadian citizens.

"The first and foremost is the protection of the public against crime and the protection of the victims of crime against injustice," Mr. MacGuigan said, adding that he was sure the thrust of the bill had strong popular support. He said he hoped the package could be enacted within six months.

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Bob Swaim: An Outsider Inside French Movies

by Amy Hollowell

PARIS — It's obvious who is in charge here. Bob Swaim, in dark glasses and brown leather flight jacket, looks the part. He hops up behind the camera, motions here and there, calls out in French (accented by a light touch of American) to do this and that.

No problem, everybody goes about his business as directed. Despite the biting winter wind, Johnny Hallyday, the French rock star, moves through the street scene again as requested, happy, he says, to be working with Swaim because "he is so good."

"This is rare for a feature film director," says Swaim of his role as director of Hallyday's two rock videos. "But I'm doing it to stay, well, fresh. I think that's important for a filmmaker."

One of the videos is an English translation of a French song by Alain Bashung, "Casualty of Love," which Swaim hopes will bring Hallyday to U.S. audiences through the American rock video cable network, MTV. The other is intended for European distribution, a French rock 'n' roll "retro" song, "Mon Petit Loup." This double-barreled, bilingual project, with Swaim, himself straddling the Atlantic, while moving to the forefront of international commercial filmmaking.

An American critic called Swaim's 1983 police thriller, "La Balance," "The French Connection with a brain." A big hit in New York, "La Balance" was second only to "E.T." in French box-office receipts last year and swept the French César awards, winning best film, best actor (Philippe Léotard) and best actress (Nathalie Baye). It was Swaim's second feature film and its success surprised everyone, not least of all Swaim.

"I was the dark horse, perpetually 'young and promising,'" he says.

His first film, "La Nuit de Saint-Germain-des-Près" (1977), despite critical acclaim, was a box-office failure. Portraying the Left Bank in the 1950s, the film was the "past" segment in Swaim's trilogy of Paris nightlife. "La Balance" portrayed the present, and his next film, "Peep Show," will represent the future.

Swaim, 40 years old, is a big man with a



Bob Swaim.

closely cropped beard and a rolling-swagger walk. He speaks softly and is timid by his own definition. As an American in Paris, he may be a foreigner, but he is hardly a stranger, having lived and worked here for 18 years.

"I sometimes think I'm more French than the French," he says. "In both the U.S. and

France, I have an inside sense but an outside view. I can seize the little everyday things that natives in either country can't see."

This vision, as Swaim calls it, this blending of cultures into a new, homogenous way of looking at things, sets Swaim apart from other filmmakers of his generation. He says he is

thankful that his film career developed independently of what he terms the American mainstream, asserting that he was not jaded by the upheaval of American society during the 1960s.

"La Balance," which he believes has American pacing and French sensitivity, is a film about a prostitute (Baye) and her lover (Léotard) ensnared in a stool-pigeon scheme contrived by a policeman (Richard Berry) who cannot function without them. The characters are simple people trapped by their human weaknesses. After all, Swaim says, the real source of film is people, and he believes that too often French directors forget that.

"All these references in other films! We don't remember the lighting or the shadows in a particular film. We remember the Cary Grant character in that scene with the Katharine Hepburn character. That's who we identify with, the people."

So Swaim doesn't take taxis — he rides the subway, rubs elbows with everyone else out there. "To make films, I need to get the texture of life," he says.

Growing up in suburban Los Angeles in the 1950s, Swaim spent his Saturday afternoons at the movies. A child of the times, he was weaned on rock 'n' roll, comic books and B-movies, but was contemptuous of Hollywood and "the business," longing to escape southern California. He had dreams of writing poetry in San Francisco "like Gary Snyder" or vagabonding and writing in Europe "like Hemingway and Henry Miller."

"But I couldn't have done any of that. I was just a middle-class kid from the San Fernando Valley," he recalls. Instead, he studied anthropology at the University of California at Northridge, and after earning his bachelor's degree in 1965, came to Paris to do graduate work with Claude Lévi-Strauss. He lived in an unheated maid's room, soon discovering that for a franc a day he could have a warm seat in the Cinéma-thèque next door, watching films from noon to midnight.

With nothing more than a casual viewer's knowledge, Swaim at first did not care what was on the screen. Before long, he began to recognize directing styles, noting a film for its maker rather than for its star. He became, he says now, a film bum. The following fall, he enrolled at the Ecole Nationale de la Photographie et Cinématographie, primarily a technical school — as opposed to the Institut des Hautes Etudes Cinématographiques, which traditionally prepared students for directing careers. As a foreigner without contacts and experience, he remembered what Jean Renoir had said, "that you have to know film technique well enough to forget it," and the technical aspect of cinema became his first priority.

After two years of study, Swaim bought his own camera and worked as a cameraman on various underground films. ("It was cheaper to hire me than it was to hire a camera.") He wrote scripts, made television commercials, worked as an assistant on crews, attended acting workshops conducted by Lee Strasberg in Paris, directed several short films and documentaries, even wrote articles for an English-language Paris city magazine. He was making money and thought he was "hot stuff." Then came the flop of "La Nuit de Saint-Germain-des-Près" and Swaim was devastated.

"I began to understand how much lifestyle is tied to creativity," he says. "I realized that my work was coming directly from the life I was leading. I was not a very nice person."

A friend reminded him that he was American, that he could not ignore his American cultural influences. He began reflecting, searching out a subject for another film. When he met a Paris police detective at a party, he was intrigued. "The guy looked like anybody else, like my friends," and settled in for what became a six-month stint with the Territorial Brigade of the Paris police force. Then, he says, "I just did my thing," and much of "La Balance" came "right off the street and into my notebook. The story is fiction, but the rest is true."

"Peep Show" will be autobiographical, the story of an expatriate American who falls in love with a girl in a peep show in the old Les Halles market district of Paris. So far, the script, which Swaim is writing, is in French, but if his hope of casting a major American star as the lead comes true, he will not translate, he says, and insisted that "La Balance" have subtitles rather than be dubbed for English-speaking audiences.

"An actor who loses his voice loses his soul," he says.

If not language, are there other problems for an American making movies in France? No, he says flatly. "But I wonder when they'll stop saying 'Bob Swaim, the American,'" he admits. "Nobody says 'Costa Gavras, the Greek.'"

Swaim says he was amazed by the response of American audiences to "La Balance," as much moved by the sight of crowds lined up at the opening in New York as by winning the César. ("It was a helluva homecoming.") If his first film established him as a filmmaker in France, his second has succeeded in giving him an international reputation, he says. Nonetheless, he is starting again from scratch.

"The celebrity life has nothing to do with filmmaking," Swaim says. "You have to forget all of that or you'll become paralyzed. You have to tell yourself to make a better film than you've just made."

"I'm a filmmaker, that's all." After "Peep Show," which he hopes to start shooting this summer, Swaim plans to make a movie with Hollywood money. While there recently to promote "La Balance," he met with representatives of several studios and is now sorting through their propositions. But moving back to the United States is out of the question.

"L.A. is a wasteland. I couldn't imagine living in that Hollywood environment," he says. "Coming out of my air-conditioned house, getting into my air-conditioned car to go to a meeting in an air-conditioned office with people who have air-conditioned minds."

"I think the direction in which I should be moving is producing myself — keep my European base and make a deal with a major American studio. The dollar is at its best since World War II. Americans are going abroad and the whole film business is changing, becoming international. I'm in a great position over here."

For now, he divides his time between an apartment in Paris and his 15th-century country home near Tours, where he can isolate himself to write. He plans to pack up his word processor and hide out there to finish "Peep Show."

"I'm the only filmmaker in France who uses a word processor," Swaim jokes. "Everybody else writes with quill pens."



Stress: It Depends on the Boss

by Daniel Goleman

NEW YORK — Many a boss has been blamed for an ulcer, and many a sympathetic spouse has been praised as a refuge against stress. But new research findings challenge both stereotypes: A boss can be a crucial defense against stress, while some research suggests that a family's support may make things worse.

The results promise to change the way people perceive the relationship between work, the family and stress. "The standard view," says Aaron Beck, a psychiatrist who is an expert in treating stress, "is that a strong home base is the haven from which we face a heartless world. But even the best-intentioned family can't offer you the tools to handle work stress that your boss can."

The importance of the new research is that it goes beyond the obvious — that a boss has power over how one feels — to analyzing more specifically the consequences of the boss-employee relationship.

The findings have strong implications for management styles, suggesting that it is not so much the personality of the boss — whether he is a warm or a cold person — that matters, as his approach to his subordinates as they struggle to handle their problems.

In the view of one researcher, Suzanne Ouellette Kobasa, a psychology professor at the City University of New York Graduate School, "The most helpful boss is one who asks himself, 'How can I make my subordinates feel as effective as I do?' He shouldn't step in to do things for them, but give them the sense that he trusts them to do it well themselves."

Other stress researchers agree. Kenneth Pelletier, a psychologist, says, "The boss is crucial in how much stress his workers feel, and whether their health will suffer. One key is whether he lets them feel in control of their jobs."

Michael Lombardo, a behavioral scientist at the Center for Creative Leadership in Greensboro, North Carolina, describes these approaches as typical of the boss who is most effective in helping employees cope with stress:

- He gives his workers the tools to solve their problems, but does not do it for them.
- It's more helpful to show a hungry man how to use a fishing pole than to give him a fish.

Dr. Lombardo says.

The supportive boss shields his workers from irrelevant problems. For example, if a division is about to have a change in top management, a worker does not need to hear about it until it happens.

If a worker is stuck on a problem, the boss can tell him to put it aside for awhile, or pepper him with questions that will force him to think about it in new ways.

Such simple solutions, of course, may not smooth every troubled relationship between boss and worker. Like all human relationships, they are of necessity complex; two particular personalities, or the specifics of a certain job setting, may spawn their unique problems. Moreover, recognizing the power of the supervisor in no way denies the fact that subordinates may have strengths that allow them to succeed on their own even in the face of a blundering boss.

One study that dramatically emphasizes the powers of a skillful boss shows that he can even protect employees against the physical and psychological ailments associated with stress, most common among them obesity, impaired sexual performance and depression.

The researchers, Dr. Kobasa and Mark C. Pucetti, began by investigating why some people seemed to succumb to job-related stress, while others, working under comparable pressures, fared much better.

Kobasa and Pucetti, a graduate student at the University of Chicago, surveyed 170 workers from middle management up, at an Illinois subsidiary of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. The division was a particularly apt site for studying stress, since the telephone company's corporate breakup put the entire management team in turmoil after widespread policy and organizational changes.

Employees who were under considerable stress but felt they had their bosses' support suffered half as much illness in a year as those who believed their bosses were not supportive. The relationship of the boss to the worker

is likely to retreat from more directly dealing with his troubles at work. He won't walk into his boss's office and ask for help. He'll become increasingly alienated; psychologically, he'll stay home from work.

Kobasa's findings do not stand alone. In a study that found that the boss was more useful than the family in ameliorating stress at work, researchers at the University of Michigan surveyed more than 600 workers in 23 occupational groups. This study, however, did not demonstrate that the family could actually do harm.

In the view of Carey Bunker, a psychologist who is conducting his own in-depth study of 200 managers at an AT&T branch in New York, "It's not that family life doesn't offer a haven against stress, but that it's just not terribly relevant to stress at work."

If a boss with particular skills can be a troubled worker's best resource, it is still true that a boss with the wrong stuff can damage to the worker's mind and his body.

Graphic evidence for the harm a boss can do comes from a study of 357 Defense Department employees, mainly at Air Force bases in the Midwest. The single workplace element that correlated with a higher level of blood serum cholesterol, a major risk factor for heart disease, was having a boss who is too bossy.

According to one of the researchers, William Hendrix, professor of management at Clemson University in South Carolina, "Such a boss is a stickler for the rules, more concerned with details like whether employees are on time than with the larger picture of how productive they are. He goes strictly by the book, not letting employees stretch the rules even if it would mean they were more effective."

When the relationship with the boss has gone all wrong, is there anything at all the family can do? Perhaps. The key is in getting a better understanding of the realities at work. Kobasa says, "Families should do more than just be sympathetic."

Families should encourage a worker, she believes, "to think through what his goals and priorities are, and how to accomplish them."

"It's harder for a family to do," Kobasa says, "but it would be far more helpful."

And, in any event, even the most enlightened family is fighting an especially frustrating battle since it is, in the view of some observers of the boss-employee relationship, up against another family. These experts observe that the boss often has, for better or worse, not only taken on authority over the workday world but also carries the power of bosses in earlier relationships, the employee's mother and father.

"All organizations repeat the basic family structure," says Harry Levinson, a psychologist and consultant. "Our earliest experiences with our parents are repeated in our subsequent relationships with authority." In his view, the exceptional executive is essentially a parent who helps people grow by increasing their competence.

But employees who, for one reason or another, are unable to find their way into a relationship with their boss that nurtures their own abilities are, he says, "orphans" whose emotional resilience may well be eroded away.

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Overhauling The Statue Of Liberty

WASHINGTON — The nearly two million tourists who annually endure long lines, safety hazards and often-sweltering heat to view the Statue of Liberty will be treated better in the future, according to plans made public this week by the National Park Service.

The statue in New York Harbor is undergoing a \$39-million renovation that will leave the outside virtually unaffected but will make extensive internal changes.

Among the planned renovations are a new glass-enclosed elevator to take tourists to the top of the statue's base, better inside lighting and a complete cleaning of the statue's interior to restore its shiny copper finish.

But tourists intent on viewing the Manhattan skyline from the crown will still face a 151-foot (54-meter) climb up a narrow spiral staircase. Architects considered replacing the staircase with an elevator, but the National Park Service said no.

"People 30 to 40 years after they visit remember the grueling climb and the park service wanted to preserve that," says Richard Seth Hayden, a New York architect working on the project.

The staircase will be improved with a safer handrail. A wire safety cage that blocked the view of the interior will be removed. In addition, rest areas will be enlarged and placed out of the way of other climbers and a small emergency elevator will be installed to aid tourists who become sick during the climb.

Most of the work to improve visitor flow will take place in the 15-story pedestal on which the statue rests on Liberty Island. Architects plan to rip out three floors that block the view inside the pedestal.

In the statue itself, the copper plates, which have been painted, will be scrubbed down to the original finish. The statue will retain its outside color of green, the result of weathering over the years. In addition, ventilation fans will be installed to cool the statue's interior, where the temperature now often climbs above 100 degrees Fahrenheit (38 degrees Centigrade).

The improvements should double visitor flow to 500 people an hour, the architects estimate.

All the improvements are part of the project to correct serious structural defects by 1986, the centennial of the statue's dedication. The

TORCH: Lantern leaks
Iron support structure corroded
Copper covering deteriorated

SHOULDER: Weak connection to body

CROWN PLATFORM: Iron framework corroded



French-American Committee for Restoration of the Statue of Liberty is collecting donations to renovate the 305-foot-high structure, originally a gift of France to the United States.

When the committee was formed in 1981, it was noted that, among other problems, the statue's torch leaked, its right arm holding the torch was weak at the shoulder and its crown

was corroded. Workmen began erecting 300 tons of aluminum scaffolding in January, blocking the view of the statue, which will be closed during some of the renovation — it is not yet known when or for how long. The park around it will remain open.

From Wire Dispatches

It Was a Dark and Stormy Contest

SAN JOSE, California — Scott Rice, a professor of English who collects inelegant sentences, is seeking entries to his third annual Bulwer-Lytton Fiction Contest of bad writing. The deadline is April 15.

"You write something people are supposed to laugh at," Rice says. The contest, sponsored by the English Department of San Jose State University, "honors" Edward George Bulwer-Lytton, a 19th-century English novelist, playwright and political figure. A writer of comedies of manners and utopian works, he is best remembered for his well-researched historical novel, "The Last Days of Pompeii," published in 1834.

But, according to Rice, Bulwer-Lytton produced some of literature's most insipid prose, such as the opening line to the novel "Paul Clifford," "It was a dark and stormy night."

Snoopy, the comic-strip beagle and would-be writer in "Peanuts," has often used the line as the start of a manuscript.

The contest last year drew more than 10,000 entries from every American state and 56 foreign countries. Some of the entries will be published in paperback by Penguin Books under the title, "It Was a Dark and Stormy Night."

Last year's grand prize, a drawing of Snoopy autographed by his creator, Charles Schulz, was won by a San Francisco technical writer, Gail Cain. Her entry was: "The candle died quite suddenly on the second day, and Seelen fretted sulkily and, huffing her already impeccable nails — not for the first time since the journey began — pondered snidely if this would dissolve into a vignette of minor inconveniences like all the other holidays spent with Basil."

The first runner-up, by Barbara Kroll of Kennett Square, Pennsylvania: "The sun oozed over the horizon, shoved aside the darkness, crept along the greensward and, with sickly fingers, pushed through the castle window, revealing the pillaged precincts, hand at throat, crown asunder, gaping in frenzied horror at the sated, sodden amphibian lying beside her, disbelieving the magnitude of the toad's deception, screaming madly, 'You lied.'"

Named second runner-up was an entry by Kenneth Hall of Sumatra, Indonesia. G.E.E. Simon of Am Meisterstein, West Germany, won in the romance category, Richard Winkler of Brighton, England, won in the spy fiction category and Scott Davis Jones of Sausalito, California, won in the science fiction category.

The science fiction winner was: "The surface of the strange forbidden planet was roughly textured in green, much like cottage cheese gets away after the date on the lid."

This year, there will be two general competitions: one for adults and one for students up to high school age.

Contestants must submit their original sentence typed on a 3-by-5-inch (7.5 centimeter by 13 centimeter) card, with their name, address and telephone number on the reverse side. Entries should be addressed to the Bulwer-Lytton Fiction Contest, Scott Rice, Professor of English, San Jose State University, San Jose, California 95192, U.S.A.

What Rice describes as an "undistinguished panel of judges" from the university's faculty will select the winner.

United Press International

TRAVEL

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Bösendorfer Hall (tel: 65.66.51).
 RECITAL — Feb. 17: Bernhard Biber violin, Meinhard Prinz piano.
 •Konzertsaal (tel: 72.12.11).
 CONCERT — Feb. 13: Haydn Trio (Martini, Beethoven, Dvorak).
 RECITAL — Feb. 14: Leonid Brumberg piano (Mozart, Brahms, Chopin).
 •Schauspielhaus (tel: 34.01.01).
 THEATER — To Feb. 18: "Rocky Horror Picture Show" (O'Brien).
 •Theater an der Wien (tel: 57.96.32).
 MUSICAL — Through April: "Cats."
 •Volkstheater (9 Währinger Strasse 78).
 OPERA — Feb. 15: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Koninklijke Vlaamse Opera (tel: 233.66.85).
 OPERA — Feb. 11: "Andrea Chénier" (Giordano).
 BRUSSELS, Opéra National (tel: 218.12.11).
 OPERA — Feb. 14, 17, 19, 22, 24, 26, 29: "Il Trovatore" (Verdi).
 •Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45).
 CONCERT — Feb. 13: London Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Antal Dorati conductor (Tippett, Beethoven, Tchaikovsky).
 GHEENT, Koninklijke Opera (tel: 25.24.25).
 OPERA — Feb. 17, 19, 25: "Das Land des Lächelns" (Léhar).

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Bella Center (tel: 51.88.11).
 EXHIBITION — Feb. 11-19: International boat show.
 •Odd-Fellow Palace (tel: 11.27.22).
 CONCERT — Feb. 15: Zealand Symphony Orchestra, Yari Temirkanov conductor (Prokofiev, Mussorgsky).
 •Tivoli Hall (tel: 15.10.12).
 OPERA — Through Feb. 18: "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini).
 Through Feb. 20: "Der Rosenkavalier" (Strauss).

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95).
 Barbican Art Gallery — To April 1: "American Folk Art: Expressions of a New Spirit."
 Barbican Hall — Feb. 11: "Opera Gala Night" Josephine Barstow soprano.

LONDON

Concert Orchestra, Marcus Dodds conductor (Rossini, Verdi, Wagner, Mascagni).

Feb. 17: London Symphony Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor (Beethoven, Mozart, Mendelssohn).

Barbican Theatre — Feb. 17-18, 28-29: "Much Ado About Nothing" (Shakespeare).

British Museum (tel: 636.15.55).
 EXHIBITIONS — Through April: "Himalayan Rainbow: A Nepalese Textile Tradition."

Through April: "Pattern of Islands: Micronesia Yesterday and Today."

Coliseum (tel: 240.52.58).
 English National Opera — Feb. 11 and 13: "La Traviata" (Verdi).

National Theatre (tel: 528.23.57).
 Cottesloe Theatre — Feb. 11-13, 24-27: "Master Harold and the Boys" (Fugard).

Lyttelton Theatre — Feb. 11-20, 24-29: "Cinderella" pantomime directed by Bill Bryden.

Oliver Theatre — Feb. 16-21: "Saint Joan" (Shaw).

Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52).
 EXHIBITION — To March 11: "The Genius of Venice: 1500-1600."

Royal Opera House (tel: 240.10.66).
 Royal Ballet — Feb. 11 and 15: "The Swan Lake" (Tchaikovsky).

Feb. 14, 18, 22: "La Fille Mal Gardée" (Hérold).

Royal Opera — Feb. 16, 21, 29: "La Bohème" (Puccini).

Feb. 13, 17, 20, 23, 25: "Andrea Chénier" (Giordano).

Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
 EXHIBITIONS — To March 4: "Hans Haeckel" (tel: 589.63.71).

EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 26: "Richard Doyle (1824-1883) and His Family."

To Feb. 26: "Marketa Luszkova: Filigree" photography.

Wigmore Hall (tel: 935.21.41).
 CONCERTS — Feb. 17: Gotland String Quartet.

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JAPAN

TOYO, Bunka Kaikao (tel: 370.64.41).
 OPERA — Feb. 14-16: "Rigoletto" (Verdi).
 •Budokan (tel: 402.72.81).
 CONCERT — Feb. 16 and 17: Daryl Hall and John Oates.
 •Kokuritsu Gekijo (tel: 212.51.11).
 DANCE — Feb. 15-17: Japan Dance Association.
 •Korakuen Stadium (tel: 811.21.11).
 CIRCUS — To Feb. 19: Bolshoi Circus.
 •Yubin Chokin Hall (tel: 359.50.40).
 DANCE — Dance Theater Cubic.

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.98.71).
 CONCERTS — Feb. 11: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Ken-Ichiro Kobayashi conductor.
 Feb. 15 and 16: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Bernard Haitink conductor.
 •Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.21.21).
 EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 26: "Irish Treasures," including bronze, silver and gold objects, and 7th-to-8th-century manuscripts.
 To March 4: "Bruegel in Print."
 •Stedelijk Museum (tel: 24.23.11).
 National Ballet — Feb. 13-15: "Giselle" (Adam).
 ROTTERDAM, De Doelen (tel: 14.29.11).
 Rotterdam Philharmonic Orchestra — Feb. 12: Yuzuko Horigome violin, Walter Wellmer conductor (Strauss, Mendelssohn, Brahms).

NORWAY

OSLO, Konserthuset (tel: 20.93.33).
 CONCERT — Feb. 16 and 17: Oslo Philharmonic Orchestra, Alexander Dimitriev conductor (Berlioz, Saint Saëns, Krumpholtz).

PORTUGAL

LISBON, Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation (tel: 734.51.31).
 BALLET — Feb. 15-18: "Meetings" (Lena) "Percussive" (Vila-Lobos) "El Libro de los Seres Imaginarios" (Parry).
 CONCERT — Feb. 13: Regis of Gulbenkian Orchestra (M. Rollet, Prokofiev, Ravel).
 EXHIBITION — Through Feb. "Bauhaus" (tel: 734.51.31).
 RECITAL — Feb. 17: Joel Pontet harpsichord (Couperin, Beethoven).
 •Concursos Palace (tel: 76.62.68).
 EXHIBITION — Through Feb. "Marcos Pinares: Carlos Marques Figueiredo" (tel: 734.51.31).
 BALLET — Feb. 11 and 12: "Serenade" (Tchaikovsky) "Le Sacre du Printemps" (Stravinsky).

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, Gallery of Modern Art (tel: 556.89.21).
 EXHIBITION — To April 29: "British Art 1900-1939."
 •Queens Hall (tel: 228.11.55).
 CONCERTS — Feb. 13: Gabrieli String Quartet.
 Feb. 15: Scottish Chamber Orchestra, Jeremy Makynick conductor (Rossini, Dvorak, Britten).
 Feb. 17: Scottish National Orchestra (Elgar).
 GLASGOW, Theatre Royal (tel: 331.12.34).
 THEATRE — To Feb. 11: "You Can't Take It With You" (Hart Kauffman).
 Feb. 14-18: "The Rivals" (Sheridan).

SWITZERLAND

BERN, Radio Studio (tel: 43.92.22).
 CONCERT — Feb. 13 and 14: Sydney String Quartet.
 GENEVA, Conservatoire de Musique (tel: 21.76.33).
 RECITAL — Feb. 12: Jean-Louis Haguenauer piano.
 •Musée de l'Art et d'Histoire (tel: 29.75.66).
 EXHIBITION — To Feb. 14: "Kazandjian."
 MARTIGNY, Fondation Pierre Gianadda (tel: 239.78).
 EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 26: "Ernst Ansermet."
 To Feb. 26: "Sculpture: Jean-François Burgener."

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Morgan Library (tel: 683.06.10).
 EXHIBITION — To April 29: "Renaissance Painting in Manuscripts: Treasures from the British Library."
 WASHINGTON D.C., Smithsonian Institution (tel: 357.26.27).
 EXHIBITION — To April 1: "Hirshhorn Showcases: Its Holdings in Modern Italian Art."

ITALY

ROME, Teatro Olimpico (tel: 39.33.04).
 CONCERT — Feb. 15: "Italian Concert" Arturo Boncompagni violin, Rodolfo Boncompagni cello, Alessio Vlast conductor (Rossini, Puccini, Stravinsky, Boccherini).
 MILAN, Teatro alla Scala (tel: 80.91.26).
 BALLET — Feb. 11, 15, 16: "Giselle" (Adam).
 TRIESTE, Teatro Comunale Giuseppe Verdi (tel: 19.48).
 OPERA — Feb. 12, 14, 17, 19, 22, 25: "The Turn of the Screw" (Britten) Ettore Gracis conductor.

FRANCE

CONCERT — Feb. 13: Geoffrey Oryema.
 •Museum Galerie (tel: 325.90.09).
 EXHIBITION — To March 10: "Elisabeth Erwit.".
 •Musée du Grand Palais (tel: 261.54.10).
 EXHIBITION — To Feb. 13: "Homage to Raphael."
 •Musée du Louvre (tel: 260.39.26).
 EXHIBITION — To Feb. 13: "Autour de Raphaël, Dessins et Peintures Musée du Louvre."
 •Musée du Petit Palais (tel: 265.12.73).
 EXHIBITION — To May 6: "William Bouguereau 1825-1905."
 •Musée Rodin (tel: 705.01.34).
 EXHIBITIONS — Feb. 15-June 11: "Camille Claudel."
 •Jazz — Feb. 16 and 17: Francis Lockwood Trio.
 •Palais des Congrès (tel: 758.22.22).
 BALLET — Feb. 14-April 1: 20th-Century Ballet of Maurice Béjart.
 •Palais des Glaces (tel: 607.49.93).
 THEATRE — To Feb. 19: "I Laugh You" (Edwards).
 •Salle Gaveau (tel: 563.20.30).
 Ensemble Orchestral de Paris — Feb. 14 and 15: Narciso Yepes guitar, Emmanuel Krivine conductor (Grieg, Rodrigo, Mozart).
 •Salle Pleyel (tel: 563.88.73).
 Orchestre de Paris — Feb. 15 and 16: Giuseppe Sinopoli conductor (Sinopoli, Brahms, Schumann).
 •Théâtre de Paris (tel: 574.10.75).
 BALLET — Feb. 14-March 11: "Carmen" (Gadea/Saura).
 •Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel: 261.19.83).
 OPERA — Feb. 12 and 14: "Khosrovshin" (Mussorgsky) Wolfram Neises conductor.
 •Théâtre de l'Union (tel: 770.90.94).
 THEATRE — To Feb. 14-March 14: "The Rocky Horror Show" (O'Brien).

GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper Berlin (tel: 341.44.49).
 BALLET — Feb. 15: "Coppélia" (Delibes).
 OPERA — Feb. 14: "Don Giovanni" (Mozart).
 Feb. 12: "Ariadne auf Naxos" (Strauss).
 •Philharmonie (tel: 26.92.51).
 Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra — Feb. 11 and 12: Carlo Maria Giulini conductor (Bruckner).
 Feb. 14 and 15: Carlo Maria Giulini conductor (Schubert, Mahler).
 FRANKFURT, Alte Oper Frankfurt (tel: 340.14.00).
 CONCERTS — Feb. 16 and 17: Frankfurt Radio Symphony Orchestra, Hironori Iwaki conductor (Bartók, Prokofiev, Elgar).
 RECITAL — Feb. 15: Richard Claydon.
 •Café Theater (tel: 63.64.64).
 MUSICAL — To Feb. 26: "You're a Good Man, Charlie Brown" (Gensert) English-speaking Theater.
 •Oper Frankfurt (tel: 256.25.29).
 OPERA — Feb. 12: "Cavalleria Rusticana" (Mascagni) Michael Lutz conductor.
 Feb. 17: "Der Fliegende Holländer" (Wagner).
 HAMBURG, Staatsoper (tel: 35.15.55).
 OPERA — Feb. 11 and 15: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, City Hall (tel: 226.47.54).
 CONCERT — Feb. 21: 12th Hong Kong Arts Festival.
 BALLET — Feb. 11-13: The Washington Ballet.
 CONCERTS — Feb. 12 and 13: Arium Music Festival (Medieval and Renaissance music).
 Feb. 14-15, 17-19: Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, André Previn and Sir Michael Tippett conductors.
 DANCE — To Feb. 15: Mario Mays: Coney Flamenco Theater.
 EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 15: "Interaction in Ceramics: Oriental Porcelain and Delftware."
 Feb. 15-April 1: "Twentieth Century Chinese Paintings."
 RECITALS — Feb. 16: André Previn piano.
 Feb. 17 and 19: Cecile Licad piano.
 THEATRE — To Feb. 14: Chung Ying Theatre Company.
 Feb. 14-18: "Mummenshans" (mime theater).

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In Liguria, a Bounty of Olives

by Edith Schloss

LA SERRA DI LERICI, Italy — The first sound on a brisk winter morning on Italy's rockbound Ligurian coast is the twittersong of robins, busy flitting in the gray-green glitter of the olive trees descending the hills to the sea. But there is a second, more penetrating sound: a dry, rhythmic rattle. It is the beating of the olive trees: Everyone is out trying to get the rich bounty of ripe fruit — the olive harvest is on.

In this countryside of steep hills and cliffs hanging over adamantine seas from Genoa almost to the Carrara marble mountains, they go mad in the fall over snail and mushroom gathering. Then

TRAVEL

Rangoon, Dirty and Dignified

by Colin Campbell

RANGOON, Burma — Crowded ferries on the Rangoon River practically vanish behind squalls of rain. The palms go wild. Umbrellas come out — black for the laity and paper-and-bamboo for monks. Everybody runs for cover. It's time for tea or sleep, and after a while the sun appears, turning the pavements into mirrors for swarms of pigeons. This is Rangoon in the wet season, from May to October. Veterans call midwinter better — it is dry now and almost brisk at night. But the Burmese capital has its charms even in the rain, which lets up often enough.

They say the pagodas of Pagan in Upper Burma are even more unearthly than Rangoon's Shwe Dagon. But you have to travel to Rangoon to get up north, and Rangoon isn't quite like going to Chicago. It's a crumbling city — nothing physical has changed much since the 1930s — and it brings out the mock-romantic in some visitors. One day in the barrel-vaulted dining room of the Strand Hotel, a group of young Western tourists gathered around a spotted tablecloth to plot their next move. Tibet? The Amazon? Two men wore Panama hats. They had the feeling that they had just seen "Raiders of the Lost Ark."

Across Strand Road lies the Rangoon River, part of the complicated delta of the Irrawaddy. There are ships moored in the current, and swarms of river craft. Cross-river commuters buy snacks on sticks — bits of meat and fried banana — on the bank.

The only legal way to enter Burma these days is by plane, and the sight below of gray-brown delta floodwaters, streaked and dotted with green, makes a spectacular entrance. Foreigners used to arrive by ship, of course, up the river. Until they finally conquered Burma, British troops arrived by ship three times during the 19th century.

The city's treasure was its rice exports, the largest in the world in colonial days. Much of the rice grew on delta lands that Indian immigrants held clear; but Indian money-lenders and European mill owners and shippers soon controlled the whole business, and countless Burmese farmers lost their land. Their leaders have been suspicious of foreigners ever since, and Burma today is one of the poorest and most independent countries on the face of the earth.

The Shwe Dagon has been there for a thousand years, yet Rangoon itself is a young city, two centuries old and only a century as Burma's capital. Most of its buildings date from the British raj. The National Museum is the former Bank of India; the building across the street is the former Chartered Bank, and hundreds of useless signboards ("Triumph," "The Oriental Life Assurance Company Ltd.") are fading away in the rain. They make newcomers feel like archaeologists. The sputtering old cars have the same effect.

The architecture and general layout could be splendid, and some of the residential streets downtown would be among the best-looking anywhere if saved from rot. The railroad administration building is an Oriental-Victorian masterpiece, and everywhere you see towering

shade trees, clipped hedges of green bamboo, sagging gates that point off through the woods toward mossy mansions.

The people who like to stroll the streets, have endured their troubles with considerable grace. Paul Theroux, in "The Great Railway Bazaar" (not a book that wastes its complicity), describes Rangoon's Burmese as "looking like a royal breed, strikingly handsome in this collapsing city, a race of dispossessed princes." Many of these princes also speak English. Though conversations with foreigners are constrained by the uncertainties of dictatorship and a certain cultural reserve, they're curious about the outside world and enjoy explaining their tastes and symbols.

Walk out of the Strand, turn right along Strand Road, turn right again up Pansodan Street and you'll see bureaucrats and street vendors and medicine men with charts of all their disorders: there are snake charmers, storefront lawyers, scribes with ancient typewriters, monks, legless soldiers, women with their shopping bags — all perfectly urbane. The legless soldiers are victims of mountain insurgents. Burma is as violent at the margins as it is law-abiding in the center.

It's a city of small markets and large pagodas, a Chinatown, an Indian quarter, a few gigantic markets (such as Scott's) and not much in the way of luxury. There are diamonds (mostly "Burmese" diamonds, a cheap zirconium of zirconium) and real rubies. At the little gold shops west of the Sale Pagoda you may see a woman dressed like everybody else (shirt, longyi — wrapped sarong — sandals) buy half a pound of gold and pay for it with a stack of cash. There's an enormous "alternative economy" in Rangoon, and smuggling and its allied enterprises have made some of Burma's socialists rich.

Life out in order" is one of the first signs you meet at the Strand. The air-conditioner in room 212 must not have raised its own warning, but after some hammering with a shoe, the windows to the balcony opened up over the river and a breeze came in; alas, the mosquitoes heard the commotion. They can be very bad. The hotel has spirit, though, and for the equivalent of \$35 you can get a gigantic room.

The same Armenian family (the Sarkies brothers) who built the Raffles in Singapore and the E & O in Penang, built the Strand as well. The polished wooden staircase, the banisters like rails on yachts, Doric columns in the bar — they show what the place looked like before the flowered carpets went to seed and the walls were painted such blues and yellows that they make you wonder if you have malaria yet.

At one of Rangoon's last parties under the old order — on Dec. 6, 1941, the Saturday of the Governor's Cup — "a dance and cabaret at the Strand Hotel packed the floor of the large ballroom," wrote E.C.V. Foucar. "A practice blackout in the city required every window to be tightly shut, and the resultant fug was horrible, but nobody minded it." At one point that night, before the news of Pearl Harbor reached Burma, a singer tossed up her skirt to reveal a Union Jack on the seat of her pants. "How we cheered!"

There's no such bawdiness in Rangoon now

— it's all illegal — but the Strand does put on wedding parties and semi-official banquets for the new upper classes, including many army officers. You can sit in the lobby and watch them enter. To get into the bar of the government-owned hotel, a Burmese male needs to carry a traditional Burmese jacket, which he can rent outside the door.

It's a funny, quiet, proper city, full of dirt and dignity, and in the middle of all this — gleaming between gray buildings, leaping over the tallest trees — stands the Shwe Dagon Pagoda, a golden spire on a golden bell. Its perfection haunts Rangoon's decrepitude. The pagoda rises on a hill north of the heart of town, and to reach its roots you climb one of several covered stairways, all of them gloomy but all lined with shops selling gold leaf, pious books and local souvenirs.

You emerge from one of these stairways onto a 14-acre (5.6-hectare) marble terrace. What seem like hundreds of lesser pagodas and pavilions surround the platform, and other spires crowd up against the monument at the center. Leogryphs, elephants, demigods, ogres and Buddhas stand around in glittering profusion. The sense of space and opulence, like the flying pigeons and the golden bells, remind you of Canaletto's Venice. Except that the monks are dressed in earth-red robes, the women's cheeks are powdered as if with white, and there is a brush, and everything else is strangely different.

The most expensive hotel in Rangoon is the Inya Lake, which was built by the Russians. The most interesting night at the Inya Lake was the time a neighbor, none other than Burma's leader, General Ne Win, came storming in and told a noisy band to shut up. Rangoon's night life has been quiet since. The hotel is decent, dull and too far from town, and there are occasional reports of rats. Rates for a double room start at \$25.

Other hotels include the British-era Strand (335), which is noble, friendly and frayed; the Kanday (316.50), a converted pier on the Royal Lake that used to be the British Boat Club, and the President (311), a sort of downtown motel. The guidebooks say that the Bamboo House, at 3 Thapye Nyo Street, serves real Burmese food instead of the Chinese or Indian you get almost everywhere else. But the menu is Chinese and the waiters are Indian. Get there before dark (Rangoon's restaurants close at 9 or 10 P.M.) and you can sit with Mandalay beer and contemplate the small jungle outside unglazed windows. The food is expensive — \$15 a person if you eat too much — but the best I ate in Rangoon. Try the fish-head soup.

There are surprisingly few antiques for sale in Rangoon, and much of Burma's best is smuggled to Bangkok, where prices are high. But I recommend Madame Thair's at 22 Edward Street. Her goods aren't very old but she has pretty Shan and Burmese lacquerware and a lot of copperwork and carved teak.

Madame Thair herself is likely to sit around the back room until you do something to engage her interest; my play was to pull a lacquer bowl from a shelf and find it raining cockroaches. Bargaining requires tea, of course, and she is tough.

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Enjoying a Flutter in London

by Walter Goodman

LONDON — At 10:05 P.M. on a Monday, 20 minutes after checking in at our hotel to begin a week's stay in London, my wife and I presented ourselves at the closest casino. Our haste was prompted by the requirement that 48 hours must elapse between one's signing up and one's "gaming." Had we waited until the following morning to register, we could not have begun throwing away our pounds until Thursday.

So by 10:08 P.M., for a fee of £15 (about \$21), I was a conditional member of the Village Club in Chelsea, and entitled as well to admission into two affiliated clubs 48 hours after appearing on their premises. I could bring four guests.

The 48-hour rule, designed to deter the "impulse gambler," is one of several rules that make Britain's 120 casinos the most tightly regulated in the world. The clubs open at 2 P.M. and close at 4 A.M., except on Sunday mornings, when they close at 2 A.M., presumably to permit punters to get to the church on time.

No local advertising or other "enticement to game" is permitted. A few years ago the now defunct Playboy Club got into trouble with the Gaming Board, Britain's regulatory body, by encouraging hall porters at the club's hotels to steer high rollers its way. The most that a club can legitimately do is put in lights at its entrance the games available within, and many establishments do not stoop to that. The Clermont Club on Berkeley Square is identified only by a plaque discreet enough to serve a Harley Street surgeon.

Your check will not be cashed by a casino unless you have made arrangements in advance, and no credit of any sort can be given — even, as a club manager put it, "to the son of a sheikh who wants to play on Monday but will not be getting his monthly draft from poppa till Friday." Evasion of the no-credit rule is what brought down the £16 million-a-year Ladbrooke chain. No alcoholic beverages may be served at the tables, but soft drinks and sandwiches are yours for the asking. Tipping of croupiers and dealers is prohibited, to forestall collusion.

Missing from London's 19 casinos is the clatter-jangle-shriek of the slot machines and their devotees. Only two slots are permitted to a club, and the fanciest clubs choose to do without. "The noise might disturb our clientele," explained a spokesman for the Clermont.

Alas, the most inviting of London's West End casinos issue no invitation to the visitor unless he comes with a reputation as a high roller. Most of the members of the "upmarket" clubs like Crockfords, which claims to be the oldest casino in London, the Clermont and the Ritz are from the Middle East, the sort of people who are not put off by a quiet blackjack game in the *salle privée*, where the minimum bet is £100. Thus are petrodollars recycled.

In these clubs, the least you can wager is £10 at blackjack and £5 at roulette, and the proprietors are not much interested in players who are content with that level of action. "We are not looking for new members," said the manager of the Ritz, which has about 6,000 members on its rolls, few of them English or American. The Clermont's membership fee of £250 is designed entirely to scare away the passing tourist. For valued clients the fee is waived along with charges for dinners at the sumptuous restaurant, Havana cigars, boxes at Ascot and limousine service. Everything, that is, but the gambling.

When I dropped by to make membership inquiries at the Rendezvous Club in the Hilton, the man at the desk gave me a practiced up-and-down glance, doubtless noting that my suit did not originate in Savile Row while the bag of socks I was carrying came from Marks & Spencer, and suggested that I would feel more at home at the Tottenham Court Road, where the membership fee is £3 and the basic bet is £2. "Most of our members here are Arabs," the man explained.

The most popular game in London is roulette, followed by blackjack and, for the heavier better, punto banco, a version of baccarat, a game with all the intellectual challenge of Go Fish. Craps tables can be found in only two casinos — the Sportsman and the Victoria Sporting Club on Edgware Road, the city's largest establishment.

In part it is the absence of craps, which cannot be properly enjoyed without full-throated cries of prayer and thanksgiving, along with the blessed absence of slot machines that keep the upmarket casinos so quiet. In addition, the very surroundings discourage untoward sounds.

The gilded rooms of the Ritz, the Georgian appointments of Crockfords, the extravagant architecture of Clermont House, built in 1742 by George II for a mistress — these induce a state of high-society-Britishness, not to say torpor. ("How high would you care to go, madam?" our escort asked my wife, as we ascended the Clermont's lordly staircase. "About £50," replied Elaine.) Moreover, these are not large establishments; the Clermont has only six tables and accommodates no more than 100 players on a good day. "I've visited the Ritz in the afternoon," a member told me. "There were eight tables and one player."

Despite the reputations of the upmarket clubs for serving big-money players, on my visits only the moderate-stake tables were oc-

cupied. Several players, it is true, were betting £100 or more a shot and were on their way to losing the annual salary of a London bus driver, but I spotted no thousand-pound chips in play, and there was no sign at the Clermont of the famous £500,000 plaque available to the member who does not like to carry small change. A midnight call at the *salle privée* of the Ritz, where the minimum blackjack bet is £100 (maximum, £2,000), found it empty except for the young dealers. (One thing the high-class, low-class and middle-class clubs have in common are those attractive young women in close-fitting dresses.) We were visiting in the fall and it was explained to me that fall is off-season for the richest gamblers; business is heaviest in the summer, when so many who are anyone in the oil states stay home.

The games as played in London differ from those in Las Vegas and Atlantic City in that they are generally beneficial to the player. Most notably, London roulette wheels have a single zero instead of the two zeros on American wheels. (Since players who bet on red or black or on odd or even do not collect when the little ball stops on a zero, the elimination of one zero cuts the house percentage. Moreover, in Brit-

ain such bettors lose only half their wager when the zero shows up.) The inexperienced blackjack player is helped by rules that prevent him from "splitting" certain pairs, such as picture cards, fours and fives. (In the United States, a player may make two hands of one whenever he is dealt any pair, by separating the cards and placing an additional bet. But since two fives, for example, add up to a promising 10, while a five on its own is a heart-sinking card to start with, it is injudicious, not to say suicidal, to split fives — and in Britain it is prohibited.)

The odds at craps are slightly better than in America's casinos. Otherwise, the game is the same, although it is hard to imagine the description of it by the British Casino Association coming from the mouth of a Vegas heavy: "The shooter shall without unreasonable delay throw the two selected dice so that they leave his hand simultaneously, with a view to striking the end of the table farthest from him."

Downmarket, things tend to be livelier than at the more-exclusive clubs. The 14 roulette tables and 10 blackjack tables of the definitely nonexclusive Golden Nugget near Piccadilly Circus are jammed every night with waiters from nearby Chinatown. There is no charge for overseas visitors (it costs £1.15 for British residents), but you may not find the neighborhood comfortable after dark. No seats were available at the £2 blackjack tables during my look-in, and since in London a spectator is permitted to place a bet alongside that of a seated player, the crush around the tables aroused thoughts of New Year's Eve in Hong Kong.

Between Crockfords and the Golden Nugget, socially and economically, lie a dozen clubs that visitors are likely to find more congenial and more welcoming. My own Chelsea Village Casino, "a noddly little club," as one Londoner put it, has four tables and the spirit of a very low-key neighborhood pub. There I was able to play blackjack for £1 a hand and roulette for £1 a spin (59 pence in the afternoon). A touch above the Golden Nugget is the Victoria Sporting Club, where I enjoyed the privileges of membership since it is owned by the same firm as the Village. At the Vic, you can play craps and roulette for £1 a shot. It is as close as you can come in London to the communion of an American casino.

Up a bit higher on the gaming scale is the Palm Beach Casino, a short walk from the Ritz. It has 19 tables, including a couple of blackjack tables with a £5 minimum. It even has slots, and you can join for £3.50 as an overseas resident, £7.50 if you are resident in Britain.

Although I had not registered at the Palm Beach, I was able to play there, as a guest of a member — the easiest, cheapest and quickest way to gain entrée to a club. My host was A. Alvarez, British literary light and poker enthusiast, whose last book, "The Biggest Game in Town," was a report on tournament poker in Las Vegas. Although Al doesn't care for casino games, he found a seat at the blackjack table and, relying on my over-the-shoulder counsel, managed to break even. I then took his place to show him how the game should be played and quickly lost £20.

Having made that contribution to research, Al and I drove to north London, where, he assured me, a poker game would be in progress. Indeed it was, at one of London's two licensed card clubs, the Lyndhurst in St. John's Wood. There was no mistaking it for the Ritz. The center of activity was the unadorned basement of a beat-up house on a nondescript street. There was room for three poker games and two games of kalooki, a variation of rummy favored by north London maroons.

I was signed in without fuss and joined in a game of seven-card stud. Once an hour, our avuncular host, who kept offering me tea and "a bite to eat," collected a "session fee" of £4 from each of us, but otherwise left us to our separate fates. Here at last was a gambling establishment that wanted me, had a seat for me and offered my favorite game. I felt truly at home at last — which is to say, both Al and I won.

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Iraq's High-Tech, 13th-Century Look

by Mohammed Salam

BAGHDAD — By year's end, a nine-block area of Baghdad will be taken up with office buildings, apartments and a department store — all with the latest technology but with the flavor of Baghdad 1,000 years ago.

The project is the first phase of an ambitious plan to redevelop the Khulafa Street area of Iraq's capital in a way that will evoke life during the Abbasid dynasty, which ruled from 750 to 1258. The capital was begun in 762 under Abu Ja'far al-Mansour, the caliph, or supreme ruler.

Khulafa Street, on the southwestern bank of the Tigris River, was named after a stone minaret that belonged to the caliph's palace mosque about 1,000 years ago. The 100-foot-high (30-meter) minaret still stands beside a dome and several prayer yards built later.

The 30-square-mile project (77-square-kilometer) was designed by the architectural firm of TAC of Boston and the first nine blocks are being built under a \$135-million contract with Energoprojekt of Yugoslavia.

A yellow and white city hall was finished in 1982 and the first 12-story office compound in the 9-block phase was completed last November. The city hall and the office block are built in the architectural style of the Abbasid era with arcades and arched windows that are in marked contrast to surrounding Western designs.

Energoprojekt's work covers about a sixth of the Khulafa Street development plan adopted by the Baghdad municipality. The five remaining phases are yet to be contracted for. Despite its expenses in the more-than-three-year-long war with Iran, Iraq is "determined to proceed with the multibillion dollar project," said an Information Ministry official.

Khulafa Street, when its development plan is completed, will house a variety of traditional bazaars. Space will be set aside for the making of copperware in the traditional way and for the hand-weaving of Iraqi carpets.

Energoprojekt's construction contract, in addition to the city hall, comprises three office buildings of 12 floors each, five 12-story apartment buildings and a five-story department store.

The Associated Press

SPORTS

East Germany's Enke Sets Record In Women's 1,500-Meter Skating

United Press International
SARAJEVO — Karin Enke of East Germany, although unable to hear her coach's words of encouragement or the announced lap times, stormed to a world record Thursday as she won the gold medal in the women's 1,500-meter speed skating event at the Winter Olympics.

Her time of 2 minutes, 34.2 seconds broke the world record of 2:04.04, held by Natalia Petrusova of the Soviet Union. It also bettered the Olympic mark by seven and a half seconds.

Another East German, Andrea Schoene, in her third Olympics, won the silver medal with a time of 2:05.29. Eight years ago, she took the silver medal at the Winter Games at Innsbruck, Austria.

Petrusova won the bronze medal with a time of 2:05.78.

Petrusova's mark of 2:04.04, achieved last year at the Soviet high-altitude rink in Medeo near Alma-Ata, had been the officially recognized record.

However, Enke had a time of 2:03.40 that was not recognized as

a record by the International Speed Skating Union. That time was achieved at an unsanctioned meet in East Germany in December.

Enke, a 22-year-old from Dresden, sagged to the side of the track following her record run Thursday, both elated and exhausted, and fell into the arms of her coach, Rainer Mund.

"I was very nervous before the start," she said later, "I was under some pressure" because the December time had not been recognized, "and I wanted to prove myself here."

"But it was so difficult. I could not hear what my coach was saying as I went by, and I was unable to understand the commentator giving the split lap times. All I could do was concentrate on my opponent," — Elizabeth Carlin of Sweden — "and also on what I knew I could do."

The strategy worked perfectly. Schoene had already set a fast pace in the first heat, but all Enke's split times were faster from the opening 26.35 seconds.

Enke was the 500-meter champi-



Karin Enke streaking to a gold medal and world record Thursday in the 1,500-meter event.

Czechoslovakia Skates To 4-1 Victory Over U.S. Finland Overwhelms Norway, 16-2; Russians, Canadians, Swedes Win

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SARAJEVO — American hopes for an Olympic medal in ice hockey were apparently vanishing Thursday night as the United States was defeated by Czechoslovakia, 4-1.

Igor Liba scored two goals and Darius Ruskak added a goal and three assists for the Czechoslovaks. For the United States, which won the gold medal at Lake Placid four years ago, it was the second loss at Sarajevo in two games.

In other games Thursday, Finland crushed Norway, 16-2; the Soviet Union beat Italy, 5-1; West Germany defeated Poland, 5-1; Canada overpowered Austria, 8-1; and Sweden beat Yugoslavia, 11-0.

Besides ending the Americans' chances for a medal, the Czechoslovaks avenged their 7-3 loss to the United States at Lake Placid.

They won by dominating in special-teams situations, scoring two goals on power plays and one while short-handed.

In the few instances when the United States was able to penetrate its opponent's checking, goaltender Jaromir Schindler made the necessary saves for Czechoslovakia.

With Jaroslav Korbel in the penalty box, Ruskak intercepted a pass behind the net and fed Liba, who was unmarked in the slot and easily beat Marc Behrend at 12:23 for a 1-0 lead. Some lights went out at the Zetra Arena seconds after the goal, forcing a half-hour delay.

With Tom Hirsar of the United States' penalty box, his teammate Mark Kumpel made the puck and skated down the left wing and cut across the net, firing a shot past Schindler for a 1-1 tie at 14:28.

At 16:21, David A. Jensen received a penalty, and Ruskak set up Vincent Lukatch with a pass across the crease for an easy tap-in at 17:47.

The only even-strength goal came at 1:17 of the third period, when Ruskak set up Liba for the second time in the game.

Finland 16, Norway 2
 Finland's Petri Skirko and Arto Siirio each scored three goals to lead their team to a 16-2 victory over Norway.

Finland led after the first period, 5-0, and ran the score to 11-1 by the end of the second period.

Canada will meet Finland on Saturday in a crucial Group B game, with each team having won its first two contests.

Skirko scored at 11:42 of the first period Thursday to give Finland a 4-0 lead. He scored again at 16:18 of the second period and at 2:07 of the third period, as well as making two assists. Siirio got his three goals in the last period.

Soviet Union 5, Italy 1
 Mikhail Vasilev and Nikolai Drozdetski scored 29 seconds apart early in the first period to send the

Bobbleheaders Radical Design

By John Tagliabue
SARAJEVO — The Soviet Union thought a new missile to shoot down the new 1,500-meter world record set by Karin Enke of East Germany was a radical design.

Enke's time of 2:03.40 was not recognized as a record by the International Speed Skating Union. That time was achieved at an unsanctioned meet in East Germany in December.

Enke, a 22-year-old from Dresden, sagged to the side of the track following her record run Thursday, both elated and exhausted, and fell into the arms of her coach, Rainer Mund.

"I was very nervous before the start," she said later, "I was under some pressure" because the December time had not been recognized, "and I wanted to prove myself here."

"But it was so difficult. I could not hear what my coach was saying as I went by, and I was unable to understand the commentator giving the split lap times. All I could do was concentrate on my opponent," — Elizabeth Carlin of Sweden — "and also on what I knew I could do."

The strategy worked perfectly. Schoene had already set a fast pace in the first heat, but all Enke's split times were faster from the opening 26.35 seconds.

Enke was the 500-meter champi-

Speed Skating

Women's 1,500-meter

Rank	Name	Country	Time
1	Karin Enke	East Germany	2:03.40
2	Natalia Petrusova	Soviet Union	2:04.04
3	Andrea Schoene	East Germany	2:05.29
4	Elizabeth Carlin	Sweden	2:05.78
5	Barbara Grunow	East Germany	2:06.15
6	Barbara Grunow	East Germany	2:06.15
7	Barbara Grunow	East Germany	2:06.15
8	Barbara Grunow	East Germany	2:06.15
9	Barbara Grunow	East Germany	2:06.15
10	Barbara Grunow	East Germany	2:06.15

Women's 500-meter

Rank	Name	Country	Time
1	Karin Enke	East Germany	1:00.00
2	Natalia Petrusova	Soviet Union	1:01.00
3	Andrea Schoene	East Germany	1:02.00
4	Elizabeth Carlin	Sweden	1:03.00
5	Barbara Grunow	East Germany	1:04.00
6	Barbara Grunow	East Germany	1:05.00
7	Barbara Grunow	East Germany	1:06.00
8	Barbara Grunow	East Germany	1:07.00
9	Barbara Grunow	East Germany	1:08.00
10	Barbara Grunow	East Germany	1:09.00

Finns Celebrate a Cross-Country Skiing Victory

The Associated Press
SARAJEVO — A tearful Marija-Liisa Hamalainen of Finland solidified her claim as the best woman cross-country skier in the world with a convincing 18.7-second victory Thursday in the 10-kilometer race that opened the Nordic competition in the Winter Olympics.

While fans waved a banner proclaiming "Finland Is Great" in four languages, Hamalainen was embraced and lunged into the air by her jubilant teammates and coaches.

"I worked many years for this," Hamalainen said afterward. "It was both crying and smiling. When

asked how she felt, she said, "I have never felt like this before."

In outrunning Raisa Smetanina of the Soviet Union, a three-time Olympic gold medalist, and Brit Pettersen of Norway, Hamalainen set her sights on a sweep of the women's individual races. The other events are the five-kilometer test on Sunday and the 20-kilometer on Feb. 18.

"I feel very relaxed after winning this race," said Hamalainen. "It will make it easier to concentrate on the 5K."

The 27-year-old physiotherapist recorded the fastest half-marathon of Thursday's 52 entrants and com-

pleted the 10 kilometers in 31 minutes, 44.2 seconds.

Smetanina, a 31-year-old veteran looking for her fourth Olympic gold medal, instead earned her third silver with a time of 32:02.9.

Pettersen, 22, second to Hamalainen in the World Cup standings last season, won the bronze in 32:12.7.

"I tried in the beginning to relax my mind and muscles, and I succeeded," Hamalainen said. "The first three kilometers, I tried to ski relaxed but briskly."

"At the 7.5 to 8 km mark, there is a very difficult uphill. I think it was the most difficult of the course. At

that time, I heard that Smetanina was six seconds ahead. But the last downhill part, about the last kilometer, it couldn't have gone any better."

The Finnish coach, Immo Kuusisto, said of Hamalainen: "She needed to be strong and she was. You have to push on this course, and she pushed all the way."

The race also counted in the World Cup standings. Hamalainen, the defending champion, now has 67 points to 51 for the runner-up, Kvetoslava Jerova of Czechoslovakia, who was 10th on Thursday.

High Winds Force One-Day Delay in Downhill

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SARAJEVO — Bad weather forced the postponement Thursday of the men's downhill race, the first Alpine skiing event of the Winter Olympics. The race was rescheduled for Friday.

The race was abandoned about two hours before it was to be run. Even the chair lift to take the 61 racers to the starting point on Mount Bjelasnica was stopped because of the weather conditions.

The upper sections of the course were covered by fog, and winds at the top of the 1.91-mile (3.07-kilometer) course were measured at 80 mph, as fast as the top racers would have skied much of the race.

"I think the most important thing here is everyone wants a fair race," said Todd Brooker, a Canadian downhill. "Aod wheo there's wind or snow, it's not a fair race. Today, actually, it was impos-

sible. When the chair doesn't run, you know it's really bad."

Similar conditions on Mount Jaborina caused the cancellation of a training session for the women's downhill for the second consecutive day. But the women have al-

ready made the necessary three training runs, and their race could go ahead Saturday without further practice.

Meanwhile, organizers announced Thursday that the top four finishers in the men's downhill, as well as two others to be decided by draw, would be subject to drug tests after the race.

In addition, competitors were warned against displaying brand names on skins and other gear in the finish zone. Violators may be disqualified, a statement said.

Italian men and East German women made the strongest showing Thursday as the Olympic singles luge competition got under way.

Ernst Haspinger of Italy had the fastest time in the first run of the men's competition. He maneuvered his 22-kilogram (48-pound) sled down the Trebevic course in 46.15 seconds, edging the early leader, Torsione Guerziera of East Germany, by 20 thousandths of a second.

Paul Hildgartner of Italy was third in 46.182.

The East German women, on the same track one hour earlier, had swept the top three places in the first run of the women's competition. Steffi Martin, the defending world champion, led the field of 27 women in 41.639, followed by teammates Bettina Schmidt in 41.662 and Ute Weiss in 41.908.

The men and women's competition resumes Friday and will continue through Sunday. Medals will



Marja-Liisa Hamalainen of Finland, fell into the arms of teammate Pirkko Maatta after her cross-country ski victory.

Olympics on Television

FRIDAY, FEB. 10
 (All Times Local)
 8:15 P.M. (Ch. 2) — Sweden's 1,500-meter speed skating.
 11:15 (BBC 1) — Denmark's 1,500-meter speed skating.
 8:15 P.M. (Ch. 2) — Finland's 1,500-meter speed skating.
 8:15 P.M. (Ch. 2) — Soviet Union's 1,500-meter speed skating.
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SPORTS

Bobsledders' Quest for Speed Brings Radical Designs but Added Risks

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

SARAJEVO — The Soviet Union brought a new missile to Sarajevo this week.

Wednesday, as the red, bullet-shaped device thundered and sputtered down the icy 1,300-meter bobsled run, East German youths in shiny blue parkas clicked small cameras.

They call it the cruise missile, or the Soviet cigar, or the hammerhead shark. It is a radically new, slim-line two-man bobsled that has swept to impressive victories in recent weeks against traditionally strong European competitors on major bobsled runs, culminating in the Europa Cup championship, the premiere bobsledding prize outside the Olympics, at Igls, West Germany, in January.

The sled's major challenger in

the XIV Olympic Winter Games here will, by all indications, be the East German-designed toboggans that, with advanced new suspension systems, have transformed bobsledding in recent years by reducing drag and dramatically increasing racing speeds. The competition is scheduled to begin Friday.

Proponents say the Soviet sled is as revolutionary as the fiberglass pole once was to pole vaulting. Critics contend the design is not new and that its major flaw — a loss of steering control on tight curves — will increase the danger of overturning.

"You can't win with that box," said Toni Fischer, West Germany's best bobsled driver.

Indeed, concern over the burgeoning technological contest, and the danger of increased speeds, has prompted the International Bobsleigh Federation, which oversees

the sport, to seek a standard bobsled design after this year's Winter Games, to end the engineering race and limit risk.

The experimentation goes on, but most teams are sticking to traditional models in Sarajevo. A Soviet-style design by the West German auto designer Günter Rimscher was rejected by West German officials. According to Sigi Radandt, of the West German Bobsleigh Federation, "It would be too risky to use the sled in Sarajevo." A similar model by the Swiss company Contraves was turned down by the leading Swiss two-man bobsled driver, Ralph Pichler, after two training spills.

The Swiss and West German experience failed to hinder others. Italian manufacturers supplied pseudo-cigars to anyone in Sarajevo willing to risk them. Japanese bobsledders did, and last Monday the Japanese brakeman Shozo Suzuki was hospitalized with a dislocated shoulder after the "Italian Panatella," as the model was dubbed, tipped over on a tight curve.

The East German breakthrough, according to those familiar with the concept, came by suspending the body of the sled on shock absorbers that enable the runners to move independently of the sled, reducing snow resistance and increasing speed.

The narrow Soviet design, however, is thought to use a gooseneck joint at the center of the axle that connects sled and runners, thereby increasing the likelihood that the sled will tip over at high speeds or on tight curves. Moreover, while newer sleds consist of two sections, a nose cowl and rear unit, the Soviet sled is all one piece, decreasing its maneuverability.

"It's a good sled, but there are lots of problems," said Stefan Gaisreiner, a West German sled designer and member of the United States coaching staff. "I would give the East Germans the biggest chances."

When Gaisreiner and others talk about the sleds, they stress the skill of East German drivers, trained athletes who give their sleds faster starts that are crucial on Sarajevo's relatively short run. (The run at Sarajevo is 1,300 meters, plus an outrun, compared to classic



The Associated Press

The radical two-men bobsled of the Soviet Union flashes down the Olympic course outside Sarajevo during practice.

bobsled runs in St. Moritz, Switzerland, or Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy, that are 1,500 and 1,700 meters, respectively.)

East German drivers are also more accurate, Gaisreiner said, gaining valuable fractions of a second by avoiding costly swerving from a straight course.

In pre-Olympic time trials this week, the East Germans consistently beat the Soviet sleds. The experienced East German team of Bernhard Lehmann and Bernhard Gernsbeusen on Wednesday

rocketed across the course in 53.32 seconds, averaging more than 85 kilometers an hour (about 55 mph). The Soviet team of Janis Kipurs and Aivar Schnepsis finished third, after the Swiss.

"It's not an easy course, it's challenging," said Joe Brisk of the U.S. team, whose bobsleds are given only meager chances. "In Lake Placid, you had only three really big turns. Here you have seven, eight. It's more challenging for drivers."

Despite the concern of International Bobsleigh Federation officials, who will meet next summer to discuss future technology, drivers and coaches tend to oppose strict engineering limits.

"It's got to remain as part of the sport," said Larry Scott, a U.S. coach. "Everybody, including us, has some ideas up his sleeve. It will cost more financially, but it will take the sport out of the woods."

Speed Skating

Women's 1,000-Meter

1. Karin Enke, East Germany, 2 minutes, 3.2 seconds, world and Olympic record. Previous world record: Natalya Petrova, Soviet Union, 2:04.04, 1983. Previous Olympic record: Annika Rasmussen, Netherlands, 2:10.95, 1980.
2. Andrea Schoene, East Germany, 2:03.29.
3. Natalya Petrova, Soviet Union, 2:03.78.
4. Godela Schoenbrunn, East Germany, 2:07.49.
5. Evelina Rys-Parsons, Poland, 2:08.28.
6. Valentina Losenkova, Soviet Union, 2:08.17.
7. Natalya Kuznetsova, Soviet Union, 2:08.47.
8. Bjergveit Jensen, Norway, 2:09.23.
9. Theo Limbach, Netherlands, 2:10.35.
10. Stigrid Smude, West Germany, 2:10.35.
11. Yvonne Geiselskov, Netherlands, 2:10.61.
12. Elizabeth Cortes, Sweden, 2:10.88.
13. Adrienne Visser, Netherlands, 2:11.84.
14. Mary Ducker, United States, 2:12.14.
15. Satko Hoshino, Japan, 2:12.58.

Cross Country

Women's 10-Kilometer

1. Marjo-Liisa Hämäläinen, Finland, 31 minutes, 44.2 seconds.
2. Polina Smolagina, Soviet Union, 32:02.5.
3. Berit Pettersen, Norway, 32:12.7.
4. Berit Aune, Norway, 32:12.7.
5. Anne Johnsen, Norway, 32:26.2.
6. Lillemor Røisby, Sweden, 32:34.4.
7. Mari Myrnes, Norway, 32:35.3.
8. Yulia Shestakova, Soviet Union, 32:42.7.
9. Natalia Bourlikova, Soviet Union, 32:53.8.
10. Kvetoslava Jerlova, Czechoslovakia, 32:58.7.
11. Evi Krutzer, Switzerland, 33:04.1.
12. Lada Pavlova, Soviet Union, 33:05.8.
13. Eliska Pavlova, Czechoslovakia, 33:07.8.

Luge

Men's Single Luge (First of Four Runs)

1. Ernst Hoesinger, Italy, 44.157 seconds.
2. Torsion Gueffier, East Germany, 44.177.
3. Paul Hiltedorn, East Germany, 44.182.
4. Michael Weller, East Germany, 44.196.
5. Yury Kharchenko, Soviet Union, 44.310.
6. Volody Doudin, Soviet Union, 44.328.
7. Johannes Schettler, West Germany, 44.338.
8. Sergey Danilov, Soviet Union, 44.433.
9. Marius Prock, Austria, 44.458.
10. Gerhard Sandtlinger, Austria, 44.461.
11. Thomas Rasmussen, West Germany, 44.578.
12. Norbert Loch, East Germany, 44.594.
13. Wolfgang Schoedler, Liechtenstein, 44.615.
14. Norbert Huber, Italy, 44.688.
15. Frank Mosler, United States, 44.890.

Women's Single Luge (First of Four Runs)

1. Sheri Martin, East Germany, 41.839 seconds.
2. Bettina Schmidt, East Germany, 41.843.
3. Ute Wille, East Germany, 41.898.
4. Vera Znamova, Soviet Union, 42.079.
5. Ingrida Amolova, Soviet Union, 42.101.
6. Annerli Gueffier, Austria, 42.437.
7. Marius Prock, Austria, 42.556.
8. Benny Warner, United States, 42.632.
9. Maria Josenichakova, Czechoslovakia, 42.637.
10. Constanze Zeltz, West Germany, 42.707.
11. Gabriela Hala, Romania, 42.710.
12. Lorraine Gough, Sweden, 42.884.
13. Aneke Anander, Norway, 43.146.
14. Andrea Hala, West Germany, 43.397.

Medals Standings

Gold Silver Bronze Total

East Germany 1 1 1 3

Soviet Union 1 1 1 3

Finland 1 0 0 1

Norway 0 0 1 1

Enduring the 'Di and Charles Stuff' With Grace, Evert Looks to the Future

By Jane Gross

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Outside the Ritz Carlton Hotel on Central Park South, a photographer from a British tabloid leaned against a lamp-post, vigilantly watching the revolving door to catch his quarry coming or going.

Other British journalists stalked out a Manhattan television studio, a hotel in Memphis and a couple of airports in between. Their cameras and pencils were poised to record in soap-opera detail the latest agonies of Chris Evert Lloyd and her English husband, John Lloyd, who recently announced a trial separation after almost five years of marriage.

"The scandal sheets have gone berserk," Evert said with good-humored resignation this week as she entertained a succession of American reporters in her Ritz-Carlton suite while her husband prepared for a tournament in Tennessee. "This is Princess Di and Charles stuff."

"It's not so bad here," she continued, "but the English press is making such a big deal about this I feel like reminding them that half the couples in America get separated. By no means does it mean our marriage is over. We just need time apart. We're the best of friends, and there's nothing negative or bitter about it."

"It just would have been so nice to be Mary Smith, so if you had problems to your marriage, it would be private. Maybe the people in your neighborhood or at work would know, but that's all."

Chris Evert Lloyd, 29, has never had the luxury of being Mary Smith; since adolescence, her private life has been public property.

Each time she changed her hairstyle or put on a few pounds, people seemed to talk about it across the back fence, as if she were a favored niece or the girl next door. Her broken engagement to Jimmy Connors and her dates with Burt Reynolds or former President Gerald Ford's son calvinized coffee klatches, and her marriage to Lloyd stirred debate about when she would settle down and have children, and whether the relationship would survive the disparity in their tennis success.

She has never enjoyed the scrutiny, but over the years she has learned to accommodate it with aplomb. When the Lloyds decided to separate, for example, she was realistic enough to know it could not be kept a secret, and so she issued a statement through her business representative.

"It was done in a dignified way, with respect for John and I, which is the way it should be done," Evert said.

Then she proceeded with a

scheduled series of appearances in New York to promote the Virginia Slims Championships, a \$500,000 tournament at Madison Square Garden from Feb. 28 to March 4, in which the \$125,000 first prize will set a record for women's tennis and the final, for the first time, will be three of five sets.

Peggy Gossett, the public relations director for the Women's Tennis Association, acknowledged that the timing of the interviews was unfortunate for Evert, and she said that a more temperamental player would have canceled them.

Evert raised the subject unbidden, however, in discussing her disappointing results in the 1983 season, which ended officially with the Garden event. Evert finished the year ranked No. 2 in the world, a distant second to Martina Navratilova. While Evert won five tournaments, including the French Open, and \$430,436 in prize money, Navratilova won 17 tournaments, among them Wimbledon and the U.S. Open, and \$1,456,030. Navratilova, who won 54 straight matches at one point, beat Evert in all five of their meetings.

"Everything was tied in," Evert said of a year interrupted by several injuries and illnesses. "How you are emotionally affects your health and how you are physically affects your emotions. I don't think I was 100 percent into my tennis. That



Chris Evert Lloyd

"Everything was tied in."

wasn't my priority at that point. I don't remember a single tournament where I was really fired up. My spirits weren't that high because I was sorting things out in my personal life. I've been strong my whole career because of my concentration, and I lost it."

"My emotional life has always been more important to me than my career," continued Evert, who took a brief leave of absence from tennis a few years ago to devote more time to her marriage. "There's no ifs, ands or buts about that. There've been too many times when I've done something like win Wimbledon and gone back to an empty hotel room and asked myself, 'Is this it? Five minutes of feeling great?'"

5 Seeds Upset In U.S., but Not Connors

The Associated Press

MEMPHIS, Tennessee — Jimmy Connors, the defending champion, survived a rash of second-round upsets in the U.S. National Indoor Tennis Championships with a 6-2, 7-6 victory Wednesday night over Gianni Occhipinti.

Connors, who is seeking a record seventh title in the event, used a big serve to set up his set game.

Earlier, Tim Gullikson stunned the No. 2 seed, Yannick Noah, 7-6, 6-4. Other victims included fifth-seeded Bill Scanlon, No. 10 Vitas Gerulaitis, No. 13 Henrik Sundstrom and No. 14 Mel Purcell.

Scanlon fell to Peter Fleming, 6-4, 6-4; Gerulaitis was defeated by Ramesh Krishnan, 7-5, 6-4; Sundstrom lost to Wojtek Fibak, 6-3, 6-1; and Purcell was upset by Ben Testerman, 6-4, 6-4.

In other action Wednesday, Eliot Teltscher, the No. 7 seed, defeated Vijay Amritraj, 6-3, 6-2. Kevin Curren, seeded fourth, eliminated Shlomo Glickstein, 6-4, 6-4.

Connors, who pitched a nerve four days earlier in a match in Toronto, said the test he was given by Occhipinti was just what he needed.

"I don't mind having a match like that," he said. "It's a match where you have to make the shots when they count, and that's good."

In his match with Noah, Gullikson won the first-set tiebreaker, 9-7, with a passing shot to Noah's forehead side.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

- | Team | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|--------------|----|----|------|--------|
| Boston | 38 | 11 | .776 | — |
| Philadelphia | 31 | 17 | .646 | 6 1/2 |
| New York | 28 | 19 | .596 | 9 |
| New Jersey | 25 | 28 | .469 | 13 1/2 |
| Washington | 22 | 34 | .393 | 19 1/2 |

Central Division

- | Team | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|-----------|----|----|------|--------|
| Atlanta | 28 | 21 | .571 | — |
| Detroit | 26 | 23 | .526 | 2 1/2 |
| Milwaukee | 27 | 22 | .551 | 1 |
| Chicago | 15 | 38 | .289 | 8 1/2 |
| Cleveland | 15 | 31 | .327 | 11 1/2 |
| Indiana | 13 | 33 | .283 | 13 1/2 |

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

- | Team | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|-------------|----|----|------|--------|
| Utah | 30 | 18 | .625 | — |
| Dallas | 24 | 24 | .500 | 5 |
| San Antonio | 20 | 28 | .417 | 10 |
| Denver | 20 | 29 | .408 | 10 1/2 |
| Houston | 20 | 29 | .408 | 10 1/2 |
| San Antonio | 20 | 30 | .400 | 11 |

Pacific Division

- | Team | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|-------------|----|----|------|----|
| Los Angeles | 32 | 16 | .667 | — |

Portland Seattle 31 26 .545 7 1/2

Golden State 28 28 .500 11

Phoenix 27 28 .490 12

San Diego 16 35 .314 16 1/2

Wade's Results

Chicago 114, New Jersey 110, OT (Daley 34, Williams 23, King 17).

Milwaukee 113, New York 103 (Johnson 29, Moncrief 27, King 25, Corcoran 17).

Philadelphia 116, Houston 107 (Erving 42, Williams 18, Samson 41, C. James, Lovell 14).

Los Angeles 111, Boston 109 (Adams-Jabbar 27, Wilkes 25, Bird 29, Macleod 21).

Kansas City 118, San Antonio 110 (Woodson 27, Crow 22, Mitchell 23, Gilmore 19).

Cleveland 119, Golden State 108 (Robinson 31, Hurston 20, Carroll 33, Johnson 23).

Dallas 128, Denver 114 (Blumkin 27, Austin 24, Cummings 24, Vandeweghe 41, English 39).

Portland 114, San Diego 105 (Carr 24, Thompson 19, Cummings 22, Nixon 10).

NHL Standings

WALEN CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

- | Team | W | L | T | Pts | GF | GA |
|--------------|----|----|---|-----|-----|-----|
| NY Islanders | 24 | 10 | 4 | 52 | 204 | 180 |
| NY Rangers | 32 | 10 | 4 | 70 | 225 | 209 |
| Washington | 31 | 21 | 4 | 66 | 214 | 172 |
| Pittsburgh | 31 | 27 | 4 | 66 | 222 | 187 |
| Pittsburgh | 11 | 38 | 5 | 27 | 171 | 245 |
| New Jersey | 14 | 39 | 5 | 32 | 149 | 229 |

Adams Division

- | Team | W | L | T | Pts | GF | GA |
|----------|----|----|---|-----|-----|-----|
| Buffalo | 34 | 16 | 4 | 74 | 231 | 187 |
| Quebec | 35 | 17 | 3 | 73 | 244 | 177 |
| Ottawa | 29 | 20 | 6 | 64 | 253 | 194 |
| Montreal | 34 | 28 | 5 | 71 | 211 | 205 |
| Hartford | 18 | 38 | 4 | 40 | 183 | 225 |

Campbell Conference

Norris Division

- | Team | W | L | T | Pts | GF | GA |
|-----------|----|----|---|-----|-----|-----|
| Minnesota | 29 | 21 | 4 | 62 | 248 | 228 |

College Basketball Scores

Wednesday's Results

- EAST**
 Bucknell 54, Lehigh 42
 Duke 89, Harvard 84
 Fordham 69, Army 45
 Holy Cross 60, St. Peter's 77
 Iowa 62, Washington 59
 La Salle 74, Fairfield 76
 Robert Morris 87, St. Francis, Pa. 84
 Temple 52, Pennsylvania 57
 Villanova 91, Boston Coll. 79

SOUTH

- Appalachian St. 61, Furman 55
 Florida 95, St. Leo 41
 Louisville 61, St. Mississippi 54
 St. Carolina 61, Clemson 59
 Richmond 69, Navy 64
 The Citadel 65, VMI 61
 Wake Forest 78, Maryland 87, 2OT

MIDWEST

- Illinois 73, Northwestern 49
 Kansas St. 67, Missouri 47
 Kent St. 77, Bowling Green 64
 Miami, Ohio 67, Toledo 62
 Ohio U. 67, W. Michigan 61
 W. Illinois 65, E. Carolina 58

SOUTHWEST

- Arkansas 59, Texas A&M 58
 Oklahoma 73, Nebraska 67
 Oklahoma St. 71, Kansas 61
 St. Methodist 58, Rice 54
 Texas Tech 74, Texas 45

PACIFIC

- Brigham Young 82, Utah 79
 Colorado 76, Iowa St. 58

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TIME OFF	SPACE WALK	LANDING
Feb 3 8:00am EST	Feb 7 7:15am EST 6 hours	Feb 9 6:00am EST 6 hours
	Feb 11 7:19am EST	

*Flight schedule is always subject to last minute changes. Check before you call.

Dear Shareholders,

The overall results of Lonrho show a healthy rise of 103% in both profit attributable to shareholders and earnings per share; this is the highest increase for seventeen years.

Lonrho has achieved an enormous amount this year which is reflected, not only in a substantial increase in profitability, but also in the Group balance sheet which remains strong with gross assets approaching £1.9 billion, including cash balances at the year end standing at £109 million. Total net borrowings, excluding those relating to our confirming businesses, have remained at 30% of gross assets which is the same as last year.

A great deal of management effort has gone into increasing efficiency throughout the Group; these efforts have included the disposal of loss making and low yielding operations such as Hadfields, the Sir Francis Drake Hotel, and the Sunday Standard Newspaper in Glasgow.

I am glad to tell you that our United Kingdom based companies raised profits by over 78% in 1983, and were a major contributor to the overall rise. This improvement has been shared by nearly all trading activities within the United Kingdom and is not limited to a few. Every indication is that our United Kingdom companies will continue to increase in prosperity.

Our traditional activities of agriculture and mining have performed very well this year, which is not only attributable to improved commodity prices, but is also as a result of reduced operating costs and, in most areas, increased production.

The hotel and casino divisions are showing good growth within Lonrho, and these divisions have been expanded through the opening of the new Marquessa Tower at the Acapulco Princess in Mexico and the opening of two new casinos, one in London and the Princess Casino in the Bahamas.

Capital expenditure this year has been restricted to the minimum necessary to maintain our assets at their highest operating efficiency, and we have not undertaken any large long term projects.

We also benefit from a substantial increase in House of Fraser's profits and share price. Lonrho's near 30% holding in House of Fraser and the contribution and stimulus provided to the management of the company by our Directors has undoubtedly assisted in this improvement. The House of Fraser share price continues to reflect the general belief, by shareholders, that the demerger of Harrods is desirable.

The 180 mile pipeline between Beira and Mutare is fully restored and has been pumping fuel to Zimbabwe steadily throughout the year without interruption.

The Lonrho Group, including our associated companies, now employs over 150,000 people.

I know you will want to join all Members of the Board in expressing your appreciation for all the hard work and initiative contributed by those who work for Lonrho both in the United Kingdom and overseas and who have made this year so successful with their support. We have adequate reasons for the first quarter's figures to feel that 1984 will continue an upward trend for the Company as a whole.

MINING AND REFINING

Improved precious metal prices prevailed over the year, which also saw platinum carry a premium over gold. Moreover, we again raised our platinum group metal output to 180,000 ounces for the year and are now producing some 50% more than two years ago. Group gold production was well maintained at the 400,000 ounce per year level.

Although precious metal prices continue to fluctuate, favourable exchange rates in all countries where we operate means we have so far cushioned any adverse effect.

Additional refining facilities are being planned for our platinum operations designed to release the large sums which are now locked up for long periods in unrefined inventories. At the same time these changes will save operating costs and improve metal recoveries.

Good progress has been made with the development of Eastern Gold Holdings, the major new Anglo American Corporation administered mine, which is planned to produce 400,000 ounces of gold annually at full production. Our subsidiary continues to hold its 36% interest in this venture. We are also planning the expansion of operations at the Ashanti Gold Mine in Ghana using loans from a consortium led by the International Finance Corporation.

Revenue from bituminous coal and anthracite mining was only slightly down in spite of a sharp reduction of sales, in line with the present weakness of coal markets. Capital expenditure at the coal mines was substantially below the level of recent years.

Shamva goldmine, Zimbabwe

AGRICULTURE

Lonrho and its subsidiaries are Africa's largest commercial food producers, ranching 100,000 head of cattle and farming 1.5 million acres throughout the continent. The Group has also put more land under cultivation in Africa than any other company in the world.

Our seven sugar estates in Malawi, Mauritius, South Africa and Swaziland returned to overall profitability during the year and increased production to over 420,000 tonnes.

In Zambia, our farming company, Kalangwa Estates, remains one of the largest producers of agricultural goods in the country, with products such as pork, beef, eggs, onions, wheat, maize and potatoes. During the year dairy farming was also introduced, which has proved to be immensely successful.

The drought in Zimbabwe had little effect on the profitability of our agricultural activities. With livestock being in good condition and high average weights being achieved, profits from the sale of 14,500 head of cattle were good. Profit from The Watle Company, which produces coffee, wattle extract and timber, were also substantially higher, due to better management controls and good coffee prices. We are the largest coffee producers in Zimbabwe.

In Malawi our tea estates produced a record crop of 4.8 million kilograms. A combination of good rainfall distribution, improved field practices and management skills produced some yields which are probably the highest in Malawi. The combination of high tea prices and production has resulted in profits being substantially up. We also grow tobacco, coffee and macadamia nuts in that country.

Our wattle extract company in Kenya, which also grows mushrooms, oil seed, wheat and maize and ranches cattle, maintained its reputation for high yields and good quality produce and continues to be a major exporter.

HOTELS

The Princess Hotel Group in their first full year as wholly owned subsidiaries continued to achieve record profits. In October 1982 the new 320 room Marquessa Tower at the Acapulco Princess was opened, complementing the existing hotel which is a masterpiece of creative architecture. This luxury hotel complex, which is set in over 200 acres, has proved an extremely popular tourist and conference centre, maintaining high levels of occupancy.

In September it was announced that the Group had acquired a casino in Freeport in the Bahamas. It is intended to renovate completely the casino complex, which will form part of the existing Princess hotel facilities, in order to establish it as one of the finest casinos in the Caribbean.

The Princess Hotel Group now have more hotel rooms in the locations at which they operate than any of their competitors.

In the United Kingdom the Metropole Hotel Group held a record 1,050 conferences and exhibitions in 1983. The new Pembroke in Blackpool, in its first full year of operation, has proved a success with 150 conferences and exhibitions being held there. The Pembroke has also achieved a room occupancy level of 70% and is fully booked over the next two years for periods when party political conferences are held in Blackpool.

In Birmingham 575 conferences were staged and the signs are that we will accommodate many more.

The London Metropole was busy during the year with its room occupancy reaching 88%.

"Lonrho's attributable profit is up 103% in 1983"

AN UPWARD TREND WILL CONTINUE IN 1984

R W Rowland, Chief Executive

Improvements to the hotel's facilities this year will yield results in 1984.

In the Casino division the most exciting event of the year was the opening of a new casino in London. This luxurious casino has made a very good start. Lonrho operate 8 other casinos in the United Kingdom.

WINES AND SPIRITS

Whyte & Mackay Distillers had another satisfactory year. Although the United Kingdom industry as a whole continued to operate in highly competitive conditions, Whyte & Mackay maintained its dominant position in Scotland and increased its distribution throughout England.

Although export markets were generally difficult, good progress was made in a number of overseas markets.

manufacture of knitted fabrics for use in both industrial and leisurewear products. Besco Baron successfully completed a modernisation programme at its mill in Rochdale.

Our textile companies in Africa had a mixed year. In Malawi, David Whitehead achieved good results while completing ahead of schedule the installation of Malawi's only cotton/polyester cloth manufacturing plant. The newly equipped Blantyre Netting Company exceeded all our expectations and is working at full production to meet local and export demand for polyester bags, nets and twine. David Whitehead in Zimbabwe had a difficult year with demand severely restricted. Following reorganisation the company is now better placed to react to changes in local demand.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

In the year under review the Glasgow Herald's entry into its third century of continuous publication was highlighted by the visit of Her Majesty The Queen.

new product development and new areas of specialisation.

Harrison were proud to print, for the British Post Office, stamps which won two top international philatelic awards.

The educational publishing and bookselling divisions of Holmes McDougall gained important new export contracts and the reorganisation of its colour poster operations in the United States has been highly successful.

High quality label printing for the wine and spirits industry performed well and a number of major new contracts were obtained.

Holmes McDougall were awarded the publishing contract for "Crime, Law and Society" by the Home Office.

The Group also publishes newspapers in Kenya including The Standard and Sunday Standard.

ENGINEERING

The recession in the United Kingdom continued to affect most of our engineering companies during the first half of 1983. However, there are signs that the modest recovery in the economy which began in the summer will continue.

Hadfields was acquired by a consortium headed by the British Steel Corporation as part of the first stage of the Engineering Steels Industry Rationalisation plan, code named Phoenix II.

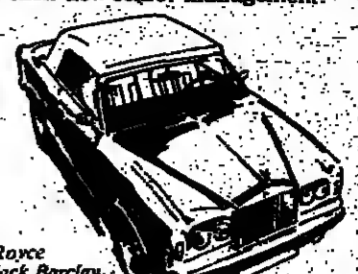
Newell Dunford, the process plant engineers, is the leader in the field of waste disposal technology, manufacturing plants which convert household waste into low cost fuels, thereby reducing energy costs and resolving the environmental problems associated with the traditional methods of waste disposal.

Lightfoot Refrigeration has enjoyed another successful year and has completed a number of large overseas contracts.

Our furniture companies maintained progress in a difficult market and Sheer Pride, the metal office furniture manufacturer, successfully launched a new range of filing cabinets which are fast becoming market leaders.

substantially improved its performance in 1983. Rationalisation of their depot network continued and, allowing for closures, they maintained just under 6% of sales of BL's products, with sales of over 31,000 vehicles. The Dutton-Forsyth Group also increased its share of the national Jaguar sales in the U.K. by 24% compared with the national increase of 10%.

Throughout the year Jack Barclay retained their position as the number one distributor of Rolls Royce Cars, accounting for 22% of United Kingdom sales. The extensive service facilities at Battersea performed well under their new senior management.



Rolls Royce from Jack Barclay.

The sale of agricultural machinery increased considerably during the year particularly Deutz tractors, and Fahr combine harvesters. Distribution and service facilities were expanded.

Western Machinery had an outstanding year. The sale of Taarup and Weglar agricultural equipment was again highly satisfactory.

In Africa our motor vehicles and agricultural machinery distributors performed well. We are Africa's largest and most widespread motor distributor, holding nearly every major franchise including Mercedes Benz, Land Rover, Toyota, Peugeot and General Motors in one country or another. In Nigeria we have successfully established a vehicle leasing operation and a number of substantial contracts have been concluded with large fleet users.

Kühne and Nagel

The Kühne and Nagel Group of companies, with 300 offices all over the world, continued to run its shipping, forwarding and warehousing business successfully. In Germany the company has extended its freight terminals in three cities and introduced a nationwide parcel service system, whilst warehousing in North America was extended by the acquisition of a warehouse in Chicago.

Transport connected activities such as ship brokerage, crating, port handling and travel have been further developed and a subsidiary of Kühne and Nagel has been entrusted with the formation of a national shipping line for a major African country.

PROPERTY, EXPORT CONFIRMING, FINANCE AND AIRCRAFT

London City & Westcliff Properties and A.V.P. Properties, our property investment companies, have had another successful year. Together with Lonrho, these companies own a diverse portfolio of commercial, residential and industrial properties in England and France. During the year the Group has realised certain low yielding industrial properties, leaving it with a well balanced portfolio of properties which have a current value in excess of £66 million.

Notwithstanding these disposals, there has been an increase in the gross rental income of the property portfolio.

In October 1983 we also purchased the prestigious "45 Park Lane" site in London which will be a valuable addition to our property portfolio.

The international confirming and financing activities of Balfour Williamson continued to be adversely influenced by the deterioration of world wide trading conditions over the past years. However, performance in 1984 is expected to show a marked improvement.

The volume of exports to West Africa being financed by John Holt was reduced in 1983 as a result of tighter controls on imports to Nigeria. The Nigerian investment and property company J.H.I. maintained its impressive growth record and has now acquired a controlling interest in an established Lagos Finance House, the benefits from which will accrue in 1984.

Our cotton broking firm, Baumann Hinde, had a satisfactory year's trading.

Our Beechcraft franchise in Africa recorded the best world wide divisional sales of these aircraft for 1983. The Group also holds the Lear Jet franchise in Africa. Total sales of aircraft in the year amounted to 82 units.

During the year Tradewinds Airways continued to operate services to Africa whilst gradually converting charter services to scheduled routes. The airline has already commenced scheduled freight services to the U.S.A. and the Sudan.

The Group currently owns or leases a total of 38 aircraft including a Gulfstream and two Boeing 767's.

YEAR AT A GLANCE

	1983	1982
Turnover	£2356.5m	£2336.2m
Profit before taxation	£113.2m	£75.1m
Profit attributable to shareholders	£40.6m	£20.0m
Earnings per share	15.5p	7.6p
Cash balances	£109.4m	£56.3m

The seventy-fifth Annual General Meeting of Lonrho Plc will be held at the Great Room, Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London, W.1. on Thursday, 29th March, 1984 at 12 noon.



Château Rausan-Ségla, Bordeaux

especially Europe and Canada and in many Duty Free markets.

Our French wine interests, which include the famous vineyards of Château Rausan-Ségla, Smith-Haut-Lafitte, La Garde and De La Tour, although affected by the economic situation in France, still maintained good profitability.

In Malawi, we opened two new breweries at Mangochi and Lilongwe bringing the total number of breweries operated in partnership with African Governments and Municipalities to 17.

The Group bottles Coca Cola in Zambia and Pepsi Cola in Nigeria.

Wine tasting at Château Smith-Haut-Lafitte, Bordeaux

TEXTILES

Lonrho Textiles, the Group's integrated manufacturing and retail operation, based at Cramlington in the United Kingdom, has continued its longer term strategy of developing its retail network and own brand products such as the "Accord" range which is now amongst the market leaders. During the second half of 1983 more favourable trading conditions resulted in a marked improvement in results. This trend has continued into the current year and with increasing demands on manufacturing capacity we anticipate a continuing improvement.

Strong demand throughout the year helped our Lancashire based David Whitehead textile operations achieve increased profits. The John Barnes division has developed yarn and cloth trading while expanding the



The 'all new' Golf from Volkswagen

Major reorganisation at George Outram has resulted in improvements in the Glasgow Herald, Scotland's leading national newspaper, and the Evening Times. It is encouraging to see improving performances in both advertising and circulation in recent months.

The Observer, which is the oldest Sunday newspaper in Britain, and was voted Newspaper of the Year for 1982, has performed well during 1983.

Our provincial newspaper group, Scottish and Universal Newspapers, experienced another difficult trading year during which the economy was still in recession. The key themes of the year have been efficiency and innovation. Every week over one million readers in Scotland read a Scottish and Universal newspaper.

Throughout the year, our newspapers won national and international awards for research and community services.

Greenaway - Harrison, one of the country's leading printing houses, has had a very successful year. The programme of capital expenditure to ensure the most advanced facilities and techniques for financial and security printing has progressed well. The extensive computer typesetting installations in this company, built up over the last few years, are unmatched by any other commercial, financial or city printer. The highly skilled design unit based in central London has won domestic and international credits and awards for its work.

The Harrison Group, postage stamp and security specialists, continued its programme of capital investment in

Buses built by W. Dahmer & Co., Zimbabwe

Our land renewal company, Sportsworld, won the Grand Award of the British Association of Landscape Industries for the best executed contribution to environmental improvements for their work on the Calton Church Precinct in Glasgow. They also gained the principal award for the first major park to have been created in Glasgow since the Second World War.

Overseas, our Belgian subsidiary S.E.E., which is producing water treatment plants for Nigeria, Cameroon and North Africa, is progressing satisfactorily and prospects for further major orders are good.

In Zimbabwe, Dahmers maintained their dominance in the local truck and bus market, with sales of 424 units. Progress is being made in obtaining export markets for their vehicles, which are designed locally and are excellent for use throughout Africa.

In addition, Vitrex Paints, our paint manufacturing company in Zambia, had a record year.

MOTOR DISTRIBUTION

V.A.G. (United Kingdom) the sole U.K. importer for Audi and Volkswagen products has improved its unit sales performance every year since its acquisition in 1975 and has once again achieved record sales and profits.

Total vehicle sales of 110,000 units ensured that V.A.G. has maintained its position as the leading importer of European cars. The 1983 Car of the Year Audi 100 has quickly established itself in the market and has now been joined by a sports estate version, the Avant. During 1984 the company will launch a most significant new model which will be a replacement for the best selling Volkswagen Golf.

The Group is also the sole importer of Volkswagen and M.A.N. trucks and buses into the United Kingdom.

The Dutton-Forsyth Motor Group, whose principal activity is the distribution of BL vehicles,



Massey Ferguson combine harvester in East African Tanning Extract Co's wheatfields, Kenya

LONRHO

Lonrho Plc, Cheapside House, 138 Cheapside, London, EC2V 6BL.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1984

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TECHNOLOGY

By JEFFREY D. GREEN

Management, Auditors Must Press The Attack Against Computer Fraud

The author is a partner in the accounting firm of Mitchell-Thus & Co. and a director of the Accountants Computer Users Technical Exchange.

NEW YORK — Most employers are happy to see workers who arrive early, work long hours — for which they are not fully compensated — and most never want to take a vacation.

Why should managers of a corporation's data-processing personnel feel differently?

Because these normally desirable attributes are prominent among the recognizable tip-offs for a growing group of employees who become involved in computer crime.

Computers have opened vast opportunities for fraud by almost anyone who has access to the appropriate keyboards and knows how to make the systems work. They make ideal accomplices in fraud and embezzlement since they are quiet, unobtrusive and can be programmed to destroy evidence and leave no paper trail.

Some startling statistics formulated in recent years provide a sort of profile of the "average" computer felon:

• Almost 80 percent of all computer frauds are committed by persons with annual salaries of less than \$25,000.

• More than 60 percent of this group are persons who use a computer as part of their jobs and take advantage of this access to commit computer crimes, usually against their employers.

• Data-processing personnel have been responsible for about 30 percent of the computer crimes reported to date.

Many business people do not realize that the smaller the computer installation, the weaker the internal controls over that system usually are. In a small system there is generally no control over access to the machine or there is a separation of functions between people responsible for the various applications being run.

Protection Is Expensive

It is estimated that fewer than 50 percent of companies have adequate internal controls built into their systems; 25 percent believe they have adequate internal controls but do not, and the rest have no internal controls. Why are so many companies leaving themselves vulnerable? A major reason is the high cost of adequate protection. These companies find out too late that safeguards were cost-justified.

The two key elements in selecting a proper system are documentation controls and access controls. The basic requirement is to set up a system that separates functions so that different people are responsible for different aspects of the operation. This cuts down on the possibility of unauthorized access to the hardware and software.

With proper monitoring of controls, the possibility of computer fraud decreases, as long as there is no collusion between employees. If there is an accomplice, with each person covering the tracks of the other, it is difficult without a complete audit and check of the system to detect a fraud.

Senior management, of course, is ultimately responsible for everything that occurs in a company. But immediate responsibility for insuring that controls are built into the system falls on middle management, and programmers bear personal responsibility for their programs.

Auditors Given Responsibility

Unfortunately, many managers have become intimidated by the mystique and complexity of the computer when it comes to designing proper safeguards. They turn the problem over to the traditional guardian of security and control — the auditor.

In the current environment many auditors are now only beginning to understand the need to review the controls over the electronic data-processing portions of their clients' systems, as well as the manual portions.

Internal controls within a data-processing system are generally classified as either general or application controls. General controls deal with "housekeeping" items such as separation of functions, documentation, hardware and software controls, and security of the system. Application controls deal with control over input, processing and output of each individual application.

Auditors — both internal and external — should be involved in designing the system of internal control. A term widely used today, "computer auditing," is misleading because the computer does not perform an audit. People do. The computer is a tool used by the auditor to assist him in performing his audit. With technology always improving, both management and the auditor must continue to make progress in designing, implementing and continually testing the controls to cut down the chance of computer frauds occurring.

New York Times Service

Stock Slide Casts Shadow on U.S. Hopes

By Karen W. Aronson

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Amid multiple signs of an expanding U.S. economy, a sharply dissonant note is being sounded by the stock market.

Wednesday's 24-point plunge in the Dow Jones industrial average was only the latest decline in a month-long market slide. In early January, market analysts were talking optimistically of an election-year bull market that would break the 1,300 mark on the Dow. Now they are talking instead of a continuing fall, and whether the Dow will tumble through 1,150 or 1,100.

"There's no great mystery about it," said William Freund, senior vice president and chief economist at the New York Stock Exchange. "In the last couple of weeks, there's been a sudden realization that nothing is going to be done to deal with the deficit problem, at least in the dimensions required."

The deficit must be reduced by at least \$100 billion, he said, adding: "The president's plan for a downpayment of \$30 billion is simply not enough."

Wednesday, the Dow closed at 1,156.30, almost 130 points below the 1,286 level of early this year. And many companies out in the 30-stock industrial average, such as small high-technology issues and transportation stocks, have fallen further this year.

"The optimism early this year was based

on the fact that this was a presidential election year and on the expectation that the economy and corporate profits should keep moving up," said Robert Farrell, chief market analyst at Merrill Lynch & Co., the largest U.S. securities firm. "But then interest rates did not begin to come down, and some of the confidence in the market began to erode. The whole thing really began to accelerate during the last two weeks."

"Before that," he said, "people thought maybe the market was not doing well because of fears that President Reagan might not run for re-election. But that reasoning turned out to be a smokescreen, and all we got was a half-hour rally before the market resumed its descent. That really began to get anxiety levels up."

It is a descent that has been marked both by precipitous declines and by heavy volume, with trading on the New York Stock Exchange frequently exceeding 100 million shares daily — adding up to a monthly record in January. And it is a decline that has taken a toll on many investment portfolios, leaving money managers stunned and racing for cover.

In its initial stages, however, it was viewed as being little more than a necessary and useful pause in a market that had climbed substantially since August 1982.

But now the forcefulness of the decline is causing many to reassess their views of the U.S. economy. They take the sagging market

as a sign of problems ahead for the economy — and possibly for Mr. Reagan, too.

How seriously to take the stock market's message has long been a matter of controversy. Though it is sometimes wrong, it is right often enough so that its moods are closely watched and it is used as a leading indicator, an early predictor of where the economy is headed. And that is why the negative performance of late has some people troubled.

"The market is not something one can ignore," said Gerald Tsai, vice chairman of American Can Corp. "When the market goes up, people do have a tendency to feel better. Consumers are more willing to spend money and higher stock prices also have an impact on corporate executives and their decisions on such things as plant expenditures. When the market goes down, the opposite occurs."

Whether the declining market will begin to act as a drag this year, Mr. Tsai said, "depends on how long the fall lasts."

When the decline began, many market analysts viewed it as a natural correction, or pause, in an otherwise healthy market climb. But as the fall has deepened, the market's behavior is being increasingly explained in terms of the federal budget deficits and the economic and financial problems that may be ahead. And there is no question that the mood among many investors has changed.

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)

NYSE Posts Broad Loss; Trading Heavy

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices were broadly lower at the close of the New York Stock Exchange Thursday in very heavy trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fluctuated in the early going, closed off 3.56 to 1,152.74, the lowest level since it finished at 1,145.32 on April 12, 1983. It plunged 24.19 Wednesday, the worst setback since it dropped 36.33 on Oct. 25, 1982.

The Dow transportation average was up 1.15 to 512.81 but the Dow utilities average was down 1.35 to 129.09.

Declines led advances by a 11-5 margin among the 2,002 issues traded.

Big Board volume was about 128.9 million shares, up from the 96.9 million traded Wednesday. Prices were lower in moderate

trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts said institutions have been moving in herd-like fashion to sell regardless of the news background. They said the bull market that began in August 1982 was getting its first major retrenchment.

Several analysts said the market was due to rebound after the Dow had dropped 130 points over the past five weeks but investors were nervous.

Jerome Hinkle of Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. said the early afternoon slide began "when the market was unable to hold onto a rally at that 1,150 level of the Dow average."

Mr. Hinkle said big institutions have begun to move into bonds because they are safer and their yields have become more attractive than those of equities although the slide has presented many bargain situations.

The midday rally attempt came after Paul A. Volcker, Federal Reserve chairman, said his statements Wednesday about the economy slipping into a recession because of large budget deficits and high interest rates were "overblown."

Investors were jolted late Wednesday when both he and Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan and Federal Reserve Chairman Paul A. Volcker warned the nation could slip into a recession if the government does not cut the federal budget deficit.

Mr. Regan said the Fed's reluctance to ease credit could trigger the slide while Mr. Volcker said failure to cut the federal deficit was like playing "Russian roulette."

IBM, a 2 1/2 point loser Wednesday, was one of the most active issues and little changed.

Ford Motor Co. was active and lower. Ford said it planned to spend \$360 million to modernize two plants.

Long Island Lighting, which said it might have to cut staff and dividends because of losses at its Shoreham nuclear plant, was lower.

Purulor was sharply lower in active trading. The company said it could not explain the activity in its stock.

U.S. Aide Says Slowing In M-1 Growth Risky

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration warned Thursday that the recent slowdown in money supply growth posed a risk to the economic recovery over the next few months.

Beryl Sprinkel, undersecretary of the Treasury for monetary affairs, urged the Federal Reserve Board to maintain a "smoother, more stable and predictable path of money growth."

In testimony to the Senate Banking Committee, Mr. Sprinkel approved money goals that the nation's central bank announced Monday. He said they are "appropriate and consistent with a continued decline in inflation."

But he went on to say that the slowdown since last summer in M-1, which comprises cash and money in checking and similar accounts, "was troublesome."

"This slowdown to money growth subjects the real economy to the risk of an unacceptable slowdown or downturn in the first half of 1984," he said. "That threat will grow, he said, the longer the money growth is kept to a slow rate."

The Fed controls the amount of money available for lending through its requirement on the reserves that banks must set aside. The Fed's objective for M-1 is for growth of 4 to 8 percent this year. M-1 increased 7.2 percent in 1983.

Mr. Sprinkel's warnings came as the Fed's chairman, Paul A. Volcker, told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress that monetary policy centers on the longer-term outlook for inflation, rather than narrowly on any particular value of the dollar.

Mr. Volcker said: "It's not a policy designed to maintain any particular value of the dollar." He added that since the currency had risen very sharply in the past, sooner or later it will moderate. The extent and pace of any dollar decline would determine how the Fed reacted to it.

He also said a decline in the dollar would help reduce the U.S. trade deficit but that this would take time. Unless federal budget deficits are cut, pressures would be exerted on domestic financial markets, dampening investments.

Mr. Volcker stressed that if dependence on foreign money to finance deficits was reduced by cutting the deficits, the consequences of a declining dollar would be less widespread.

"Inflation is an animal that is never licked without continuing attention," he said. He added that the inflation outlook does not depend on the fiscal picture alone, but also on the ability of the United States to keep and improve on recent productivity gains.

Mr. Volcker said the best way to reduce the budget deficit by spending cuts, but that if these were not possible, then tax increases should be considered. But both alternatives would eventually lead to lower interest rates as long as taxes were broadly based.

Despite pessimism over current bipartisan talks on deficit reduction, Mr. Volcker said he personally felt "a little bit better about the prospects of some consensus for action."

Mr. Sprinkel's warnings came scarcely a week after President Ronald Reagan presented his new budget forecasting years of prosperity. Both Mr. Sprinkel and other officials in the administration have this week complained that the bud-



Beryl Sprinkel

get deficits projected in the future are "unacceptably high."

Separately, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan told the Senate Appropriations Committee that if the budget deficits stayed high and appropriate monetary and fiscal policies were not followed, he could foresee the "possibility of our slipping back into recession again in the United States." (AP, Reuters)

Chemical Bank Chief Calls Dollar Unstable

Reuters

NEW YORK — The capital flows currently propping up the dollar, despite massive trade imbalances, are dangerously unstable, the president of Chemical Bank, Thomas Johnson, said Thursday.

The dollar, meanwhile, continued to fall Thursday to around 1984 lows on most foreign-exchange markets.

Mr. Johnson told a conference here on prospects for the dollar that whenever market psychology changes, it will move the dollar down significantly. He said there is already an ominous questioning of the dollar's strength by some traders and that that strength may crack sometime soon.

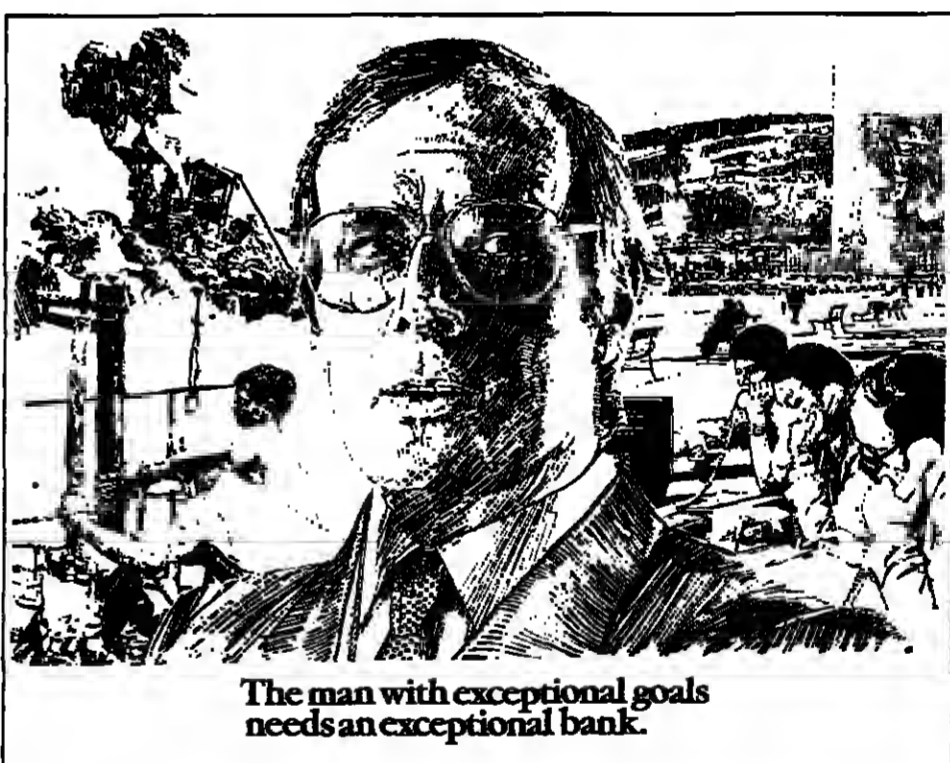
"It is impossible to say when that moment will come but it may have begun last week as the grim reality of our head-in-the-sand national economic policy was confirmed in the fiscal 1985 budget," Mr. Johnson said.

The dollar closed against the pound Thursday in London at \$1.4230, up from \$1.4130 Wednesday. In Paris, the U.S. currency closed at 8.4005 francs, down from 8.4490 francs, and in Frankfurt, at 2.7295 Deutsche marks, down from 2.7520 DM.

Mr. Johnson said the capital flows supporting the dollar are based on high interest rates, which, in turn, reflect irresponsible federal fiscal policy. If future U.S. budget deficits were reduced materially, the dollar would decline in an orderly fashion to more sustainable levels. But it would remain strong by historical standards at around 2.50 DM, Mr. Johnson said.

A Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. partner, Robert Roosa, told the conference that a decisive turnaround in the dollar may at last be occurring after a long period of strengthening.

"More and more currencies are likely to mark early 1984 as their low point in a long cycle that began with the era of floating rates,"



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Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, the head office of Trade Development Bank, Geneva.

An American Express Company

CURRENCY RATES

Late interbank rates on Feb. 9, excluding fees. Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4:00 pm EST.

	U.S.	Sw.	DM.	Fr.	Yen	£	Sc.	Sp.	It.	Gr.	Port.	Ind.	Arab.	Isr.	Yug.	Pol.	Cz.	Unk.
Amsterdam	1.6815	1.4280	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127
Brussels	1.6815	1.4280	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127
London (b)	1.6815	1.4280	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127
Milan	1.6815	1.4280	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127
New York (c)	1.6815	1.4280	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127
Paris	1.6815	1.4280	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127
Tokyo	1.6815	1.4280	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127
Zurich	1.6815	1.4280	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127
1 ECU	1.6815	1.4280	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127
1 SDR	1.6815	1.4280	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127

	U.S.	Sw.	DM.	Fr.	Yen	£	Sc.	Sp.	It.	Gr.	Port.	Ind.	Arab.	Isr.	Yug.	Pol.	Cz.	Unk.
1.0000	1.6815	1.4280	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127
1.0000	1.6815	1.4280	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127
1.0000	1.6815	1.4280	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127
1.0000	1.6815	1.4280	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127
1.0000	1.6815	1.4280	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127
1.0000	1.6815	1.4280	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127
1.0000	1.6815	1.4280	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127
1.0000	1.6815	1.4280	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127
1.0000	1.6815	1.4280	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127	1.2127

(a) Commercial bank (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (1) Units of 100 (2) Units of 1,000 (3) Units of 10. U.S. not quoted; N.A. not available.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits													Feb. 9	
Dollar		D-Mark		Swiss Franc		Sterling		French Franc		ECU		SDR		
9% - 9%	5% - 5%	3% - 3%	3% - 3%	9% - 9%	10% - 10%	9% - 9%	9% - 9%	9% - 9%	9% - 9%	9% - 9%	9% - 9%			
9% - 9%	5% - 5%	3% - 3%	3% - 3%	9% - 9%	10% - 10%	9% - 9%	9% - 9%	9% - 9%	9% - 9%	9% - 9%	9% - 9%			
9% - 9%	5% - 5%	3% - 3%	3% - 3%	9% - 9%	10% - 10%	9% - 9%	9% - 9%	9% - 9%	9% - 9%	9% - 9%	9% - 9%			
9% - 9%	5% - 5%	3% - 3%	3% - 3%	9% - 9%	10% - 10%	9% - 9%	9% - 9%	9% - 9%	9% - 9%	9% - 9%	9% - 9%			
10% - 10%	6% - 6%	4% - 4%	4% - 4%	9% - 9%	10% - 10%	9% - 9%	9% - 9%	9% - 9%	9% - 9%	9% - 9%	9% - 9%			

	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close
TIIE 2	7103	2034	2034	1794	1794
Alcoa	4719	214	214	214	214
Comdco	2160	3	3	3	3
Dow Jones	2387	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
IBM	2047	214	214	214	214
Vulcan	1890	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Chrysler	1866	47	47	47	47
Petrol	1834	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Formis	1572	16	16	16	16
Amstar	1527	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2


High	Low	Close	Change
284.6	284.1	284.1	-1.9

[illegible]

When the D.J.I.'s were dropping around 790, our researchers flaunted pre-ailing opinion, predicting that "the Dow will touch 1,000 before hitting 750" subsequently stating that the Average will ultimately approach 2,000. Our optimism was challenged by prophets of pessimism, by those oblivious to the revolution of rising expectations. The beauty of creativity and hope, like the paintings in the Ajanta caves, can best be sensed by making a pilgrimage to it; to divine the complicated Arabesque of achievement. Let us assist you in deciphering the ever-changing, fiscal Rosetta Stone of the Power Elite, a tablet that reveals the ebb and flow of money movements. A market comparable to the one currently cascading, washing away fear, may occur but once in an adult's lifetime; to stay neutral is financial self-immolation. There will be spastic corrections as investors shuffle out of one group of equities, into another, as many did when we warned the Street, months ago, against the mania of high-tech shares; categorizing APPLE as a "Lemon" at \$56, current price \$27, or more recently, urging the short sale of NATIONAL SEMI-CONDUCTOR at \$57. Adjusted for a 3-1 "NSM" is trading around \$15.

Since January, 1982, approximately 85% of equities recommended by P.S. have advanced; some "special situations" have escalated 400% or more. Our forthcoming letter focuses upon N.Y.S.E. shares that may be "take-over" candidates at premium prices. In addition we recommend the purchase of the British Pound, the shorting of the Yapanese Yen; and the accumulation of two emerging equities offering the potential of artistically progressing gains with limited risk.

For your complimentary copy, please write to, or telephone:

 CAPITAL GAINS RESEARCH	F.P.S. Financial Planning Services bv Kalverstraat 112 1012 PK Amsterdam, The Netherlands Phone: (020) - 27 51 61 Telex: 18536
Name: _____	
Address: _____	
Phone: _____	

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DATE	TIME	LOCATION	WIND	TEMP	REL	SEA	WAVE	WAVE DIR	WAVE PER	WAVE HGT	WAVE L	WAVE S	WAVE T	WAVE F	WAVE C	WAVE D	WAVE E	WAVE F	WAVE G	WAVE H	WAVE I	WAVE J	WAVE K	WAVE L	WAVE M	WAVE N	WAVE O	WAVE P	WAVE Q	WAVE R	WAVE S	WAVE T	WAVE U	WAVE V	WAVE W	WAVE X	WAVE Y	WAVE Z	WAVE AA	WAVE AB	WAVE AC	WAVE AD	WAVE AE	WAVE AF	WAVE AG	WAVE AH	WAVE AI	WAVE AJ	WAVE AK	WAVE AL	WAVE AM	WAVE AN	WAVE AO	WAVE AP	WAVE AQ	WAVE AR	WAVE AS	WAVE AT	WAVE AU	WAVE AV	WAVE AW	WAVE AX	WAVE AY	WAVE AZ	WAVE BA	WAVE BB	WAVE BC	WAVE BD	WAVE BE	WAVE BF	WAVE BG	WAVE BH	WAVE BI	WAVE BJ	WAVE BK	WAVE BL	WAVE BM	WAVE BN	WAVE BO	WAVE BP	WAVE BQ	WAVE BR	WAVE BS	WAVE BT	WAVE BU	WAVE BV	WAVE BW	WAVE BX	WAVE BY	WAVE BZ	WAVE CA	WAVE CB	WAVE CC	WAVE CD	WAVE CE	WAVE CF	WAVE CG	WAVE CH	WAVE CI	WAVE CJ	WAVE CK	WAVE CL	WAVE CM	WAVE CN	WAVE CO	WAVE CP	WAVE CQ	WAVE CR	WAVE CS	WAVE CT	WAVE CU	WAVE CV	WAVE CW	WAVE CX	WAVE CY	WAVE CZ	WAVE DA	WAVE DB	WAVE DC	WAVE DD	WAVE DE	WAVE DF	WAVE DG	WAVE DH	WAVE DI	WAVE DJ	WAVE DK	WAVE DL	WAVE DM	WAVE DN	WAVE DO	WAVE DP	WAVE DQ	WAVE DR	WAVE DS	WAVE DT	WAVE DU	WAVE DV	WAVE DW	WAVE DX	WAVE DY	WAVE DZ	WAVE EA	WAVE EB	WAVE EC	WAVE ED	WAVE EE	WAVE EF	WAVE EG	WAVE EH	WAVE EI	WAVE EJ	WAVE EK	WAVE EL	WAVE EM	WAVE EN	WAVE EO	WAVE EP	WAVE EQ	WAVE ER	WAVE ES	WAVE ET	WAVE EU	WAVE EV	WAVE EW	WAVE EX	WAVE EY	WAVE EZ	WAVE FA	WAVE FB	WAVE FC	WAVE FD	WAVE FE	WAVE FF	WAVE FG	WAVE FH	WAVE FI	WAVE FJ	WAVE FK	WAVE FL	WAVE FM	WAVE FN	WAVE FO	WAVE FP	WAVE FQ	WAVE FR	WAVE FS	WAVE FT	WAVE FU	WAVE FV	WAVE FW	WAVE FX	WAVE FY	WAVE FZ	WAVE GA	WAVE GB	WAVE GC	WAVE GD	WAVE GE	WAVE GF	WAVE GG	WAVE GH	WAVE GI	WAVE GJ	WAVE GK	WAVE GL	WAVE GM	WAVE GN	WAVE GO	WAVE GP	WAVE GQ	WAVE GR	WAVE GS	WAVE GT	WAVE GU	WAVE GV	WAVE GW	WAVE GX	WAVE GY	WAVE GZ	WAVE HA	WAVE HB	WAVE HC	WAVE HD	WAVE HE	WAVE HF	WAVE HG	WAVE HH	WAVE HI	WAVE HJ	WAVE HK	WAVE HL	WAVE HM	WAVE HN	WAVE HO	WAVE HP	WAVE HQ	WAVE HR	WAVE HS	WAVE HT	WAVE HU	WAVE HV	WAVE HW	WAVE HX	WAVE HY	WAVE HZ	WAVE IA	WAVE IB	WAVE IC	WAVE ID	WAVE IE	WAVE IF	WAVE IG	WAVE IH	WAVE II	WAVE IJ	WAVE IK	WAVE IL	WAVE IM	WAVE IN	WAVE IO	WAVE IP	WAVE IQ	WAVE IR	WAVE IS	WAVE IT	WAVE IU	WAVE IV	WAVE IW	WAVE IX	WAVE IY	WAVE IZ	WAVE JA	WAVE JB	WAVE JC	WAVE JD	WAVE JE	WAVE JF	WAVE JG	WAVE JH	WAVE JI	WAVE JJ	WAVE JK	WAVE JL	WAVE JM	WAVE JN	WAVE JO	WAVE JP	WAVE JQ	WAVE JR	WAVE JS	WAVE JT	WAVE JU	WAVE JV	WAVE JW	WAVE JX	WAVE JY	WAVE JZ	WAVE KA	WAVE KB	WAVE KC	WAVE KD	WAVE KE	WAVE KF	WAVE KG	WAVE KH	WAVE KI	WAVE KJ	WAVE KK	WAVE KL	WAVE KM	WAVE KN	WAVE KO	WAVE KP	WAVE KQ	WAVE KR	WAVE KS	WAVE KT	WAVE KU	WAVE KV	WAVE KW	WAVE KX	WAVE KY	WAVE KZ	WAVE LA	WAVE LB	WAVE LC	WAVE LD	WAVE LE	WAVE LF	WAVE LG	WAVE LH	WAVE LI	WAVE LJ	WAVE LK	WAVE LL	WAVE LM	WAVE LN	WAVE LO	WAVE LP	WAVE LQ	WAVE LR	WAVE LS	WAVE LT	WAVE LU	WAVE LV	WAVE LW	WAVE LX	WAVE LY	WAVE LZ	WAVE MA	WAVE MB	WAVE MC	WAVE MD	WAVE ME	WAVE MF	WAVE MG	WAVE MH	WAVE MI	WAVE MJ	WAVE MK	WAVE ML	WAVE MM	WAVE MN	WAVE MO	WAVE MP	WAVE MQ	WAVE MR	WAVE MS	WAVE MT	WAVE MU	WAVE MV	WAVE MW	WAVE MX	WAVE MY	WAVE MZ	WAVE NA	WAVE NB	WAVE NC	WAVE ND	WAVE NE	WAVE NF	WAVE NG	WAVE NH	WAVE NI	WAVE NJ	WAVE NK	WAVE NL	WAVE NM	WAVE NO	WAVE NP	WAVE NQ	WAVE NR	WAVE NS	WAVE NT	WAVE NU	WAVE NV	WAVE NW	WAVE NX	WAVE NY	WAVE NZ	WAVE OA	WAVE OB	WAVE OC	WAVE OD	WAVE OE	WAVE OF	WAVE OG	WAVE OH	WAVE OI	WAVE OJ	WAVE OK	WAVE OL	WAVE OM	WAVE ON	WAVE OO	WAVE OP	WAVE OQ	WAVE OR	WAVE OS	WAVE OT	WAVE OU	WAVE OV	WAVE OW	WAVE OX	WAVE OY	WAVE OZ	WAVE PA	WAVE PB	WAVE PC	WAVE PD	WAVE PE	WAVE PF	WAVE PG	WAVE PH	WAVE PI	WAVE PJ	WAVE PK	WAVE PL	WAVE PM	WAVE PN	WAVE PO	WAVE PP	WAVE PQ	WAVE PR	WAVE PS	WAVE PT	WAVE PU	WAVE PV	WAVE
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ADONIS Reuters — Fisons PLC, said Thursday it had agreed to buy a young subsidiary, Curtin Matheson Inc., a private U.S. company. The acquisition is being financed by the company's cash. The company expects the acquisition to add at least \$10 million to its sales.

Petrofina Sells Distributorship

Bankers Increase In

ARTA (Reuters) — International
to lend Indonesia \$600 million.
because of the nation's economic
crisis last week to participate in
claiming that the loan coordinator
and more money, and it accepted

IT Said to Reach A

Texscan Plan

SONIHT — Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd. announced on Thursday that they have acquired 100% of the assets of the mobile-television equipment in the United States. The company has secured STC plans to make Texscan a subsidiary of the company. The two companies eventually will be merged.

The chief models of the new mobile television set, which was introduced in 1982 by Rascal Electronics Inc. of California. Offshoot of the company is expanding its operations in the United States, West Germany, Switzerland, and Japan.

Telephone Adv
HONG KONG (Reuters) — Hong Kong shareholders to consider the general offer for its telecommunications company, a statement by a committee of advisers, Jardine Fleming Securities, said. The Hong Kong Telephone is valued at \$1.5 billion (150 million dollars) and is expected to be floated on Monday on a bid to be made by the government.

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January 10, 1984

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Fisons to Buy Scimed International And Its Subsidiary for \$50 Million

LONDON (Reuters) — Fisons PLC, the British pharmaceutical company, said Thursday it had agreed to buy Scimed International Co. and its operating subsidiary, Curtin Matheson Scientific Co., for \$50 million from Coulter Electronics, a private U.S. company.

Fisons said it would acquire the assets of the purchase total \$31 million, and the acquisition is being financed by the issue of 4.9 million Fisons shares to the vendor. The company expects the enhanced margins from the new distribution agreement to add at least \$3.5 million to current profits in the first year.

Curtin, based in Houston, is a major distributor to the U.S. health-care market. The deal includes a long-term distribution agreement, and Curtin will continue as the exclusive U.S. distributor for most Coulter instruments and consumer goods.

Petrofina Sells Distribution Chain

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Petrofina, Belgium's leading international oil company, said Thursday it had sold its Swedish gasoline-distribution network, Svenska Fina, to Sweden's state-owned Svenska Petroleum AB for an undisclosed amount.

With 121 distribution points, Svenska Fina has 2.5 percent of the Swedish gasoline market, a Petrofina spokesman said. He said the purchase of the loss-ridden distribution network will enable Svenska Petroleum to increase the utilization rate of its oil refineries.

The agreement still has to be ratified by Svenska Petroleum's board, the spokesman said.

Bankers Increase Indonesian Loan

JAKARTA (Reuters) — International bankers said Thursday they intend to lend Indonesia \$600 million, \$100 million more than originally sought, because of the nation's economic recovery.

The rush last week to participate in a loan of \$500 million was so overwhelming that the loan coordinators told the central bank that it could have more money, and it accepted.

The favorable terms and higher amount of the loan show that the banking community is distinguishing Indonesia from other developing countries with big debt problems, bankers said.

STET Said to Reach Accord With IBM

ROME (Reuters) — The Italian state telecommunications holding company, STET, has reached two outline agreements with International Business Machines Corp. on technical collaboration, according to reports Thursday.

The agreements, subject to ratification by STET's parent corporation, IRI, were reached in Paris talks between STET and senior IBM management, a report in the Milan daily, Corriere della Sera, said.

STC, Texscan Plan Joint Venture

LONDON (HTT) — Standard Telephones & Cables PLC and Texscan Corp. said Thursday they have formed a joint venture to market Texscan cable-television equipment in Britain.

London-based STC plans to make Texscan equipment under license in Britain. The two companies eventually intend to develop products jointly and sell them overseas.

Among the chief rivals of the new venture, STC-Texscan Ltd., is a joint venture formed in 1982 by Racal Electronics PLC of Britain and Oak Industries Inc. of California. Officials of Texscan, based in Phoenix, Arizona, said the company is expanding in Europe and already has made sales in Britain, West Germany, Switzerland, Ireland and France.

H.K. Telephone Advises Its Holders

HONG KONG (Reuters) — Hong Kong Telephone Co. Thursday advised shareholders to consider retaining their holdings rather than accepting the general offer for its shares by Cable & Wireless PLC, the British telecommunications company.

A joint statement by a committee of Hong Kong Telephone's board and its adviser, Jardine Fleming (Securities), said the 1983 unaudited profits of Hong Kong Telephone have been estimated at 403 million Hong Kong dollars (\$51.7 million), 39 percent above those of 1982. C&W embarked Monday on a bid to buy the 62 percent of the Hong Kong concern it did not already own. The company announced Wednesday it controlled 52.4 percent.

EDF, 2 Banks Issue FRNs

LONDON — Electricite de France and two banks issued floating-rate notes Thursday, banks said. EDF's \$400-million, 15-year Euro-note pays interest of 1/4 percentage point over London interbank offered rates for six-month Euro-dollar deposits, and is noncallable for 10 years.

Banque Nationale de Paris is the lead manager.

Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft of West Germany issued a \$100-million, 12-year floating-rate note, Samuel Montagu & Co. said as lead manager. The issue also pays interest of 1/4 percentage point over six-month Libor for Euro-dollar deposits. There is a put option after seven years. The payment date is March 1.

Banque Bruxelles Lambert SA is raising \$100 million through a 15-year floating-rate note, according to the lead manager, Credit Suisse First Boston Ltd.

Maturing in April 1999, the issue pays 1/4 percentage point over the mean of the bid and offered rates for six-month Euro-dollar deposits, with a minimum coupon of 5 percent. The payment date is April 11. The borrower can call the issue from April 1985 at par.

U.K. Banks Start New Check-Clearing System

By Barnaby J. Feder

LONDON — British banks began using a new computer system Thursday that has been billed as the fastest, most secure answer yet to the problem of how to speed the check-clearing process.

The Clearing House Automated Payments System, known as CHAPS, is the result of a decade of study and development that, by some estimates, has cost its participants up to \$30 million.

The system is expected to extend same-day clearance of large checks, now available only in London's financial district, to millions of individual and corporate customers throughout Britain. Eventually, it would permit same-day clearance of checks long after the current 3 P.M. deadline.

CHAPS is also expected to hold the line on the rising cost of same-day check clearing, which now involves huge amounts of paper and more than 800 messengers traveling around crowded streets and lanes in the City of London. Town Clearing, as the current same-day system is known, involves only a tiny percentage of checks — the average payment is about \$3 million — and the minimum is about \$14,000 — but even these restrictions have barely kept it manageable.

Various attempts have been made at stretching the 3 P.M. deadline for large money-market trans-

actions. Already, by informal arrangements, some of the large transactions now come in up to 3:30 P.M., but bankers would like the same-day clearance to extend even later in the afternoon.

The CHAPS system will deal only with payments in British pounds at first, but it could be programmed to handle general-purpose credit transfers or to deal with other currencies. Bankers in London believe its success would enhance the City's reputation for innovative banking.

One of the most notable aspects of CHAPS is what it is not. In early 1980, four months before the first version of the system was scheduled to come on line, the 13 clearing banks involved decided to take a new tack in light of advances in computer technology. The system they abandoned was built around one large central computer, much like the automated system adopted in 1971 in New York.

New York's system typically handles about 100,000 transactions

daily, or about six times as many as the projected near-term demand for CHAPS. Nevertheless, the London banks turned to a form of distributed processing, a system in which each bank has a separate electronic "gateway" into a British telephone information-switching service.

The information on the check, which usually travels through banks in a coded form, is recorded and then shunted from the gateway through which the payment order is made to the gateway of the bank receiving it.

Payment is guaranteed by the sending clearer the moment the information passes its gateway.

Critics of CHAPS, notably U.S. banks and large merchant banks, contend that its designers have simply mechanized the existing Town Clearing System and thus missed broader opportunities to use the system for other banking transactions.

Moreover, they argue, the system gives the 12 banks that share check-clearing responsibilities with the Bank of England an edge in the competition for corporate clients because the clearers can include cut-rate CHAPS-related services in money-management packages.

"They set out to design competitive services, but they have gone too far," said Archibald Reid, head of management services at the merchant bank Hill Samuel & Co. "Once a participating bank signs

up with a clearer, the competition ends because you are locked in."

The problem, Mr. Reid and other bankers said, is that there is no convenient way to "talk" to CHAPS at more than one clearing because they are using a variety of computer systems on the approach paths to their gateways. Critics say that makes life difficult for banks and corporate customers, most of whom use more than one clearing bank.

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Stock Slide Is Casting Shadow Over U.S. Hopes

(Continued from Page 11)

with optimism giving way to increasing pessimism.

"The market would have gone down anyway because everyone was fully invested," said Laurence Tisch, chairman of Loews Corp. "But the basic issue is really the confidence factor. The budget deficits are scaring many more people now. There is a worry about the \$180-billion deficit projected for this year, which is supposed to be a relatively strong year for business. But if 1985 or 1986 are recession years, we could see deficits of \$250 billion or \$300 billion."

But the budget deficits are hardly news. What finally turned the market's focus from the strength in the economy to potential weaknesses? And how did the mood change so quickly?

Wall Street analysts say there seems to have been a combination of factors responsible for the turn. And once the shift occurred, it began to feed on itself.

As the new year opened, market seers were talking of the Dow average breaking through 1,300 for the first time. The only question for many of them was how soon, not whether.

But in mid-January, things began to change. Retail sales in December were somewhat disappointing. Fourth-quarter economic activity was solid but less than many had anticipated. Economists began to shave their growth estimates for 1984. Finally, Mr. Reagan confirmed that in this election year he did not plan to seek major changes to break the impasse on federal budget deficits.

Furthermore, the budget plight has been underlined again and again in recent weeks as Washington's top economic policy makers — Paul A. Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve; Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan and Martin S. Feldstein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers — have all appeared on Capitol Hill to discuss the budget and the economy.

As the economic picture grew more tempered, so did the outlook on Wall Street. "By mid-January, market technicians began to say the market was laboring, and began to change some of their more optimistic forecasts from December," said M.J. Rosent, director of the Twentieth Century Fund.

In fact, he and others point out that many stocks had been strug-

gling for some time and actually peaked last June. Since then, the overall market has mostly been marking time, with some shares advancing while others lost ground as investors shifted their portfolios out of higher-risk issues — particularly small, high-technology issues — to large, blue-chip issues that were expected to perform soundly throughout the recovery.

One further problem that arose in January was an absence of any influx of new money to fuel a continued climb. It had been widely expected that interest rates would be falling, making stocks look increasingly attractive, even at higher prices. Instead, interest rates have edged up a bit. Measured against the uncertainties ahead for the stock market, many money managers have opted to take what profits they have already made and leave the stock market.

There also has been less of an inflow of corporate pension money than is typical for January. Nor has the public been ready to pour money into stocks. In fact, Mr. Farrell of Merrill Lynch said, "the public has been moderately on the sell side for the last six months."

the downward momentum reinforced itself. Even investors who were bullish began to pull out of the market until stability returned.

How long the bearish sentiment will last is anybody's guess. The downturn itself could begin to run out of steam as investors begin to look for bargains among the reduced price stocks.

There are still some optimists, however. "I think the market is getting set up for a fantastic 1985," said John M. McCarthy, managing partner at Lord, Abett & Co., a brokerage firm.

But many other analysts doubt that a real resurgence can come until Washington grapples with the deficits.

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Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Grains				
WHEAT				
1,000 lb. minimum, dollars per bushel				
Mar	3.37	3.36	3.36	-0.01
Apr	3.37	3.36	3.36	-0.01
May	3.37	3.36	3.36	-0.01
Jun	3.37	3.36	3.36	-0.01
Jul	3.37	3.36	3.36	-0.01
Aug	3.37	3.36	3.36	-0.01
Sep	3.37	3.36	3.36	-0.01
Oct	3.37	3.36	3.36	-0.01
Nov	3.37	3.36	3.36	-0.01
Dec	3.37	3.36	3.36	-0.01
Est. Sales				
Prev. Day Open Int.	40.49	up 1.01		
CORN				
1,000 lb. minimum, dollars per bushel				
Mar	1.29	1.29	1.29	-0.01
Apr	1.29	1.29	1.29	-0.01
May	1.29	1.29	1.29	-0.01
Jun	1.29	1.29	1.29	-0.01
Jul	1.29	1.29	1.29	-0.01
Aug	1.29	1.29	1.29	-0.01
Sep	1.29	1.29	1.29	-0.01
Oct	1.29	1.29	1.29	-0.01
Nov	1.29	1.29	1.29	-0.01
Dec	1.29	1.29	1.29	-0.01
Est. Sales				
Prev. Day Open Int.	12.44	up 0.84		
SOYBEANS				
1,000 lb. minimum, dollars per bushel				
Mar	2.72	2.72	2.72	-0.01
Apr	2.72	2.72	2.72	-0.01
May	2.72	2.72	2.72	-0.01
Jun	2.72	2.72	2.72	-0.01
Jul	2.72	2.72	2.72	-0.01
Aug	2.72	2.72	2.72	-0.01
Sep	2.72	2.72	2.72	-0.01
Oct	2.72	2.72	2.72	-0.01
Nov	2.72	2.72	2.72	-0.01
Dec	2.72	2.72	2.72	-0.01
Est. Sales				
Prev. Day Open Int.	26.25	up 0.74		
SOYBEAN MEAL				
50 lb. minimum, dollars per ton				
Mar	19.20	19.20	19.20	-0.01
Apr	19.20	19.20	19.20	-0.01
May	19.20	19.20	19.20	-0.01
Jun	19.20	19.20	19.20	-0.01
Jul	19.20	19.20	19.20	-0.01
Aug	19.20	19.20	19.20	-0.01
Sep	19.20	19.20	19.20	-0.01
Oct	19.20	19.20	19.20	-0.01
Nov	19.20	19.20	19.20	-0.01
Dec	19.20	19.20	19.20	-0.01
Est. Sales				
Prev. Day Open Int.	24.20	up 0.81		
SOYBEAN OIL				
50 lb. minimum, dollars per ton				
Mar	27.70	27.70	27.70	-0.01
Apr	27.70	27.70	27.70	-0.01
May	27.70	27.70	27.70	-0.01
Jun	27.70	27.70	27.70	-0.01
Jul	27.70	27.70	27.70	-0.01
Aug	27.70	27.70	27.70	-0.01
Sep	27.70	27.70	27.70	-0.01
Oct	27.70	27.70	27.70	-0.01
Nov	27.70	27.70	27.70	-0.01
Dec	27.70	27.70	27.70	-0.01
Est. Sales				
Prev. Day Open Int.	26.25	up 0.74		
CATY				
1,000 lb. minimum, dollars per bushel				
Mar	1.29	1.29	1.29	-0.01
Apr	1.29	1.29	1.29	-0.01
May	1.29	1.29	1.29	-0.01
Jun	1.29	1.29	1.29	-0.01
Jul	1.29	1.29	1.29	-0.01
Aug	1.29	1.29	1.29	-0.01
Sep	1.29	1.29	1.29	-0.01
Oct	1.29	1.29	1.29	-0.01
Nov	1.29	1.29	1.29	-0.01
Dec	1.29	1.29	1.29	-0.01
Est. Sales				
Prev. Day Open Int.	40.49	up 1.01		

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Livestock				
CATTLE				
1,000 lb. minimum, dollars per head				
Mar	48.00	48.00	48.00	-0.01
Apr	48.00	48.00	48.00	-0.01
May	48.00	48.00	48.00	-0.01
Jun	48.00	48.00	48.00	-0.01
Jul	48.00	48.00	48.00	-0.01
Aug	48.00	48.00	48.00	-0.01
Sep	48.00	48.00	48.00	-0.01
Oct	48.00	48.00	48.00	-0.01
Nov	48.00	48.00	48.00	-0.01
Dec	48.00	48.00	48.00	-0.01
Est. Sales				
Prev. Day Open Int.	24.70	up 1.34		
FEDERAL CATTLE				
1,000 lb. minimum, dollars per head				
Mar	48.00	48.00	48.00	-0.01
Apr	48.00	48.00	48.00	-0.01
May	48.00	48.00	48.00	-0.01
Jun	48.00	48.00	48.00	-0.01
Jul	48.00	48.00	48.00	-0.01
Aug	48.00	48.00	48.00	-0.01
Sep	48.00	48.00	48.00	-0.01
Oct	48.00	48.00	48.00	-0.01
Nov	48.00	48.00	48.00	-0.01
Dec	48.00	48.00	48.00	-0.01
Est. Sales				
Prev. Day Open Int.	24.70	up 1.34		
HOGS				
1,000 lb. minimum, dollars per head				
Mar	48.00	48.00	48.00	-0.01
Apr	48.00	48.00	48.00	-0.01
May	48.00	48.00	48.00	-0.01
Jun	48.00	48.00	48.00	-0.01
Jul	48.00	48.00	48.00	-0.01
Aug	48.00	48.00	48.00	-0.01
Sep	48.00	48.00	48.00	-0.01
Oct	48.00	48.00	48.00	-0.01
Nov	48.00	48.00	48.00	-0.01
Dec	48.00	48.00	48.00	-0.01
Est. Sales				
Prev. Day Open Int.	24.70	up 1.34		
PORK BELTIES				
1,000 lb. minimum, dollars per head				
Mar	48.00	48.00	48.00	-0.01
Apr	48.00	48.00	48.00	-0.01
May	48.00	48.00	48.00	-0.01
Jun	48.00	48.00	48.00	-0.01
Jul	48.00	48.00	48.00	-0.01
Aug	48.00	48.00	48.00	-0.01
Sep	48.00	48.00	48.00	-0.01
Oct	48.00	48.00	48.00	-0.01
Nov	48.00	48.00	48.00	-0.01
Dec	48.00	48.00	48.00	-0.01
Est. Sales				
Prev. Day Open Int.	24.70	up 1.34		

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)				
20	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
30	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
40	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
50	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
60	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
70	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
80	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
90	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
100	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
110	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
120	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
130	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
140	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
150	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
160	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
170	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
180	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
190	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
200	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
210	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
220	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
230	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
240	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
250	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
260	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
270	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
280	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
290	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
300	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
310	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
320	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
330	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
340	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
350	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
360	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
370	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
380	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
390	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
400	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
410	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
420	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
430	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
440	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
450	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
460	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
470	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
480	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
490	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
500	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
510	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
520	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
530	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
540	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
550	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
560	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
570	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
580	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
590	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
600	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
610	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
620	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
630	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
640	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
650	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
660	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
670	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
680	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
690	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
700	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
710	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
720	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
730	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
740	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
750	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
760	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
770	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
780	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
790	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
800	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
810	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
820	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
830	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
840	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
850	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
860	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
870	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
880	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
890	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
900	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
910	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
920	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
930	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01
940	1675.00	1675.00	1675.00	-0.01

**Tables include the nationwide prices
lig to the closing on Wall Street**

Stock Div. Yld. PE 81s. High Low Qu

[illegible]

14	10/31-5/92	10/6	6-5	100.10	100.35	Shore & Linn
15	10/31-5/92	10/6	6-5	100.03	100.63	Shore Bk Ind
16	10/31-5/92	10/6	4-13	100.50	100.20	Sunshine Fm
17	10/31-5/92	10/6	5-18	100.00	100.25	Sunlit Tr Bk
18	10/31-5/92	10/6	5-4	100.00	100.65	Svenska Bank
19	10/31-5/92	10/6	8-1	99.70	99.90	Svenska Bank
20	10/31-5/92	10/6	2-17	100.10	100.35	Site Fm Earth
21	10/31-5/92	10/6	6-5	99-4	99-4	Site Fm Earth

1954-57	10%	5-31	66%	—	TVG locl-1991	10%
1958-61	10%	—	—	1,18,10,100,27	Others MM, 1956	10%
1962-65	10%	8	9	97.62	Officers MM, 54-91	10%
1966-69	10%	7-10	100%	100, 100, 45	Private L.C. Adv 7-56	11%
1970-73	10%	6-21	97%	100%	Perme & Gull, 91	9%
1974-77	10%	5-27	—	—	Vitre 1988, 91	18%
1978-81	10%	6-1	99.45	99.68	Kingdom of Thon 7-84	10%

[illegible]

LOBmk	544	91%	93%	94%	Rockcor	22
LSI Lno	969	36	15%	14	Reusa	
LTX S	29	14%	14	-	Rowlinc	
Lafay s	22	13	180	10%	SoyabPa	

	178	1934	10%	1934 — 16	last
24	27	2854	9%	1935 — 16	were provisionally est-
	26 10	3114	11%	1936 — 16	percent above the year-
	28 10%	1714	17%	1937 — 16	

NASDAQ National Market Prices

5% - 1%						
10% - 1%	LDBank	\$44	91%	7%	0%	Rachar
15% - 1%	LSI LSO	768	36	15%	4 + 1%	Rous
20% - 1%	LTX S	29	14%	14	14 = 1%	RoufRC
25% - 1%	Lorow s	.22	1.1	180	10%	RvazPo

[illegible]**Feb. 9**

Drummond 1st 1990	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00	Gosperscheid 1st	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00
BA 5-91	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00	DeBorja 5th	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00
BA 5-91	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00	Fin Banken 2nd	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00
Luho 5th 1992	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00	Fin Banken 3rd	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00
1st Inter-Sub 1992	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00	Fin Banken 4th	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00
1st Inter-Sub 90-94	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00	Fin Banken 5th	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00
Full 1990	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00	Fin Banken 6th	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00
Guatemala 1992-94	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00	Fin Banken 7th	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00
Guatemala 5th 90-91	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00	Fin Banken 8th	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00
Guatemala 5th 91-92	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00	Fin Banken 9th	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00
Guatemala 5th 92-93	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00	Fin Banken 10th	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00
Guatemala 5th 93-94	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00	Fin Banken 11th	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00
Guatemala 5th 94-95	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00	Fin Banken 12th	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00
Guatemala 5th 95-96	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00	Fin Banken 13th	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00
Guatemala 5th 96-97	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00	Fin Banken 14th	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00
Guatemala 5th 97-98	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00	Fin Banken 15th	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00
Guatemala 5th 98-99	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00	Fin Banken 16th	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00
Guatemala 5th 99-00	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00	Fin Banken 17th	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00
Guatemala 5th 00-01	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00	Fin Banken 18th	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00
Guatemala 5th 01-02	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00	Fin Banken 19th	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00
Guatemala 5th 02-03	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00	Fin Banken 20th	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00
Guatemala 5th 03-04	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00	Fin Banken 21st	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00
Guatemala 5th 04-05	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00	Fin Banken 22nd	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00
Guatemala 5th 05-06	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00	Fin Banken 23rd	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00
Guatemala 5th 06-07	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00	Fin Banken 24th	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00
Guatemala 5th 07-08	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00	Fin Banken 25th	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00
Guatemala 5th 08-09	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00	Fin Banken 26th	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00
Guatemala 5th 09-10	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00	Fin Banken 27th	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00
Guatemala 5th 10-11	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00	Fin Banken 28th	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00
Guatemala 5th 11-12	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00	Fin Banken 29th	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00
Guatemala 5th 12-13	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00	Fin Banken 30th	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00
Guatemala 5th 13-14	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00	Fin Banken 31st	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00
Guatemala 5th 14-15	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00	Fin Banken 32nd	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00
Guatemala 5th 15-16	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00	Fin Banken 33rd	10%	6-28	100.00	100.00

1972/74	7.22	93.37	Madagascar 34-39/91	Dec	1%
1973	7.22	93.37	Malaysia 34-39/91	Aug	1%
1973-74	7.22	93.37	New Zealand 34-39/91	Dec	1%
1974-75	7.22	93.37	Philippines 34-39/91	Dec	1%
1975-76	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
1976-77	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
1977-78	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
1978-79	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
1979-80	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
1980-81	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
1981-82	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
1982-83	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
1983-84	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
1984-85	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
1985-86	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
1986-87	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
1987-88	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
1988-89	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
1989-90	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
1990-91	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
1991-92	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
1992-93	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
1993-94	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
1994-95	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
1995-96	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
1996-97	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
1997-98	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
1998-99	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
1999-00	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
2000-01	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
2001-02	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
2002-03	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
2003-04	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
2004-05	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
2005-06	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
2006-07	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
2007-08	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
2008-09	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
2009-10	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
2010-11	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
2011-12	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
2012-13	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
2013-14	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
2014-15	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
2015-16	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
2016-17	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
2017-18	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
2018-19	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
2019-20	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
2020-21	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
2021-22	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
2022-23	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
2023-24	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
2024-25	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
2025-26	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
2026-27	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
2027-28	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
2028-29	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
2029-30	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
2030-31	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
2031-32	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
2032-33	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%
2033-34	7.22	93.37	SE Asia 34-39/91	Dec	1%

Non Banks

[illegible]

West German Retail Sales Up

WIESBADEN, West Germany — West German retail sales rose 0.8 percent in 1983 from 1982, the Federal Statistics Office said Thursday. Sales last December were provisionally estimated at 1.2 percent above the year earlier level.



A cartoon illustration of a young boy in a sailor suit holding a small airplane, standing next to a large, stylized figure of a person in a suit and sandals. The boy is on the left, looking up at the airplane. The large figure is on the right, with its head cut off by the top of the frame. The signature 'K. H. H.' and the date '2-10' are at the bottom right.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

UNDOP
 [] [] [] [] [] []
© 1990 The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.

HASUQ
 [] [] [] [] [] []

JNGOLE
 [] [] [] [] [] []

NARFIA
 [] [] [] [] [] []

WGT: THE LAST [] [] [] [] [] [] ST



**WHAT THEY CALLED
THE BEAUTICIAN.**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: **PROVE CLOTH FRAGAS TEMPER**
 Answer: What that TV show about stinking turned out to be—A "SLOPE" OPERA

[illegible]

9y: fo-hazy; n-fair; n-hall; o-overcast; pc-partially cloudy; r-rain;
s-snow; sl-sleet; st-stormy.

1. FORECAST - CHANNEL: Slight FRANKFORT: Cloudy. Temp. 0-
10. WYOMING: Partly cloudy. Temp. 10-13. MADRID: Fair. Temp. 17-10
EW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 10-11. LOS ANGELES: Partly cloudy. Temp. 10-13. PARIS: Fair. Temp. 4-10
ROME: Rain. Temp. 11-15. TEL AVIV: Overcast. Temp. 17-11
CH: Cloudy. Temp. 1-3. SINGAPORE: BANGKOK: Hazy. Temp. 23-29
MILWAU: Hazy. Temp. 23-29. EDUL: Hazy. Temp. 23-29
EDUL: Hazy. Temp. 23-29. SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms. Temp. 23-29
TOKYO: Fair. Temp. 4-3. 142-25.

THIS YEAR I'M NOT GOING TO BUY ANY VALENTINES...

INSTEAD, I'M GOING TO MAKE MY OWN...

Dear Valentina

WHO ARE YOU SENDING THEM TO...PEOPLE YOU DON'T LIKE?

© 1999 by J. K. Coyle

Z=10

A four-panel comic strip. Panel 1: A man with glasses and a mustache sits at a desk, looking at a newspaper. A speech bubble says, "LOOK...PET IN ANY GIVEN SITUATION YOU'VE GOT A CHOICE." Panel 2: The man stands in a doorway, looking out. Panel 3: The man walks away, holding a small object. A speech bubble says, "YOU CAN LAUGH OR YOU CAN CRY." Panel 4: The man stands next to a large, crying person who is sitting on the floor. A speech bubble says, "I'M NOT HELPING." The large person has a speech bubble that says, "WAAH".

WOULDN'T YOU RATHER
JUST COME OVER HERE,
REX? I'LL WHIP UP A
COUPLE OF OMELETS!

NO! I WANT TO TAKE
YOU TO THE CLUB! I'LL
PICK YOU UP IN
TWENTY MINUTES!

IF YOU'D PREFER
EATING IN THE DINING
ROOM, WE DO HAVE A
JACKET YOU CAN WEAR.
MR. FLEMING!

NO! I WOULD FEEL MORE
COMFORTABLE HERE IN
THE GRILL WITH THE REST
OF THE SKATERS!

© 1994 TIME INC.

SHOOT
STUDENT

AN ARFIELD

Panel 1: A speech bubble from an unseen character says, "AHA! THERE YOU ARE, GARFIELD! YOU'RE GOING TO THE VET NOW".

Panel 2: A speech bubble from Garfield says, "SORRY, DAD".

Panel 3: A speech bubble from Garfield says, "SMACK!".

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Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

[illegible]

ABN	410	424	Bayer Hypo	292	297
ACF Holdings	187	193	Bayer Verein	345	250
			BMW	412	430.50

[illegible]

By Jessica Auerbach. 211 pp. \$13.95.
Ticknor & Fields, 383 Orange St., New
Haven, Conn. 06511.

Reviewed by Elizabeth Ward

THE Irish poet Patrick Kavanagh once wrote memorably of having to "tune [to] despair / An illness like that of winter alone in Leeds." Jessica Auerbach's first novel is also about winter, albeit in Minneapolis, and the mental illness that is despair, and the metaphorical equivalence between the two.

For the novelist, as for the poet, winter may be itself a state of mind. "Winter Wife" is also full of the sense of paralyzing aloneness so strong in Kavanagh's lines, but the difference is that the novel's heroine, Amy, is not actually alone. She is married to a perfectly nice, ordinary man and is the mother of a healthy 2-month-old baby girl, although her situation is complicated by the recent death of her own mother and their move to this unknown city. Amy's loneliness is that of her species, which is young, suburban, educated and female; it is all but inarticulate (a main cause of the problem) and it is persistently misunderstood by men. "Aren't you getting better?" he asked. Better! So he did think she was crazy."

Millions of women have experienced this kind of invisible isolation, and "Winter Wife" will afford them many small but satisfying shocks of recognition: the estrangement from one's baby; the helpless, frantic imitation of sleeplessness; the self-pity; the resort to television for the simple human comfort of "faces"; the feelings of imprisonment; and paralysis; the importance of windows. On the unprotected windows of Amy's apartment, crusts of ice

The most straightforward drawn character in "Winter WFF" is Any's husband, Paul. Jessica Atterberg has the ability not to make Paul a little less than the sum of his parts. Instead, she makes him a man who is more than the sum of his parts. He is a man who can take care of himself and his family, even if it means being a bit of a brute.

visible, on the contrary, he is amazingly reasonable, sympathetic and anxious to help. But of course he lacks the imaginative capacity to put himself in Amy's place, to see through her eyes how "everything has changed" with the baby's coming. The point is made over and over. "It was different for women because of that moment of birth. The pain ends, and there's a baby. The two phases so clearly delineated."

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, East was highly active in the bidding, with a 9-point opening, and his partner was highly passive. West could have afforded to bid some number of clubs, since virtually any action except a double is weak following a one no-trump overall.

West may have been wrong in not bidding clubs, but he was right not to lead them. He led his partner's spade suit, and South put up the ten from

The really passive defense was for East to return a diamond. This could not give South any help, and would have begun an incisive attack on his communications. But East returned a low heart, not unnaturally, and South won with the king.

South led a low diamond and West won with the ten. He, too, could — and should — have made the passive play of a diamond, forcing South

into dummy before he was ready. East's deuce lead had indicated that he held no more than four, so there was little to be gained by pursuing that suit. But West returned his remaining heart.

This solved South's heart problem, and he won with the queen when East chose to play the ten. The heart jack forced out the ace, and East missed his last chance to lead a diamond. Instead he exited with

guard in the suit. A little counting of the East hand was called for: five spades; four hearts; four diamonds; and therefore no clubs. West had refused to bid an eight-card suit, and South knew what to do. He played a diamond from dummy, and East had to win and lead from the spade king. That not only gave South a spade trick but also an entry to dummy to score the last diamond and make his contract.

The position was now this:

NORTH
♠ J 10 5

♠ NORTK
 ♠ J5
 ♠ AK84
 ♠ 10
 WEST
 ♠ —
 ♠ —
 ♠ Q
 ♠ K.18675
 EAST
 ♠ K897
 ♠ —
 ♠ —
 SOUTH
 ♠ A84
 ♠ —
 ♠ J
 ♠ Q4

WEST
 ♠ 2
 ♠ 773
 ♠ QJD
 ♠ K.1987532

EAST (D)
 ♠ KQ987
 ♠ 10852
 ♠ 9765
 ♠ —

SOUTH
 ♠ A843
 ♠ KQJ78
 ♠ C73
 ♠ Q4

North and South were vulnerable.
 The bidding:
 East South West North
 1 Pass N.T. Pass 2.N.T.
 Pass 3.N.T. Pass Pass

When South cashed the diamond winners he found that East held a

Closing Prices in local currencies	Leprona	2,180	2,185	All ordinaries index: 747.30 Previous: 749.20
	Motro	2,030	2,000	
	Michelin	940	974	

[illegible]

